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Applications should reach the HEAD of the TRAINING DEPARTMENT not later than JULY 7, 1905.

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The Scholarships will be awarded only to Candidates who give evidence of a high standard of proficiency in Arts and Science respectively.

Applications should be sent in on or before JULY 1, to the REGISTRAR, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

COUNTY of LONDON.

EDUCATION ACTS, 1870-1903.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the post of a PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT in the EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S BRANCH of the EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. The Officer appointed will be required to assist the Executive Officer in the work relating to Higher Education, especially in connexion with Secondary Education, Scholarships, and the Training of Teachers. Candidates must have had a University or other equivalent training; and experience in connexion with Secondary Schools and in Educational Administration is desirable. The Salary attached to the position is 400l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 25l. to 600l. per annum.

The person appointed will be required to give his whole time to the duties of the Office, and will in other respects be subject to the usual conditions attaching to the Council's service, particulars of which are contained in the Form of Application.

Applications should be made on the official forms, to be obtained from the Clerk of the London County Council, at the County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W., or at the Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C. The applications must be sent in not later than 10 A.M. on SATURDAY, June 3, 1905, addressed to the Clerk of the Council as above, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent Testimonials.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

The County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W., May 11, 1905.

CITY of SHEFFIELD.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS.

The SHEFFIELD EDUCATION COMMITTEE will require in SEPTEMBER NEXT a TUTOR (MALE) for the NEW TRAINING COLLEGE for TEACHERS. His principal duties should be Mathematics, with Geography as a Subsidiary Subject. Salary, 200l. a year, non-resident.

Applications are also invited for the following Posts, which will be open in SEPTEMBER NEXT:—
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JNO. F. MOSS, Secretary.

Education Office, Sheffield, May 17, 1905.

ISLE of ELY COUNTY COUNCIL.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MARCH.

The above COMMITTEE, having already established Secondary Schools for Girls at Wisbech and Ely, propose to open a third at MARCH, and therefore require the services of a HEAD MISTRESS to commence duties about SEPTEMBER NEXT. Salary 150l., with 1l. Capitation on every Pupil beyond the first 40. In addition, an allowance will be made for Rooms until such time as a School-house becomes available.

Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained on enclosing stamped addressed envelope to the SECRETARY, Education Offices, March.

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The COUNCIL of the COLLEGE invites applications for the Post of PROFESSOR of EDUCATION in the NORMAL DEPARTMENT (MEN) and in the DEPARTMENT for the TRAINING of MEN TEACHERS for SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, with Testimonials, should be sent, on or before SATURDAY, June 3, 1905.

J. AUSTIN JENKINS, B.A., Registrar.

May 6, 1905.

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The COUNCIL of the COLLEGE invites applications for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER in LATIN.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, with Testimonials (which need not be printed), must be sent on or before SATURDAY, June 3, 1905.

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May 6, 1905.

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The COUNCIL invite applications for a LECTURESHIP in GREEK LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and ARCHEOLOGY (vacant by the appointment of Mr. J. H. Hopkinson, M.A. Oxon., to the Wardenship of Hulme Hall, Manchester), at a stipend of 300l. per annum, under the general direction of the Professor of Classics. Duties to begin OCTOBER 2, 1905.

Applications, with not less than twelve copies of Testimonials, should be sent before JUNE 5, 1905, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

THE UNIVERSITY of LEEDS.—DEPARTMENT

of ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY.—A VACANCY will arise in the ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP on OCTOBER 1, 1905, and applications for the appointment will be received by the REGISTRAR up to JUNE 10. Salary 200l.—Further particulars on application.

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JNO. F. MOSS, Secretary.

Education Office, Sheffield.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

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In view of the opening of the above Department in the LATTER PART of SEPTEMBER NEXT, TEACHERS (MEN and WOMEN) of the various subjects included in the Scheme of Studies will shortly be appointed.

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Particulars may be obtained from the WARDEN, Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, S.E.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of WALES,

ABERTSWYTH.
TRACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT.
ASSISTANT MISTRESS of METHOD.
THE COUNCIL invite applications for the post of ASSISTANT MISTRESS of METHOD and ASSISTANT LECTURER in EDUCATION in the TRACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENTS of the above COLLEGE.—Applications must reach the Acting Registrar, from whom full particulars may be obtained, not later than TUESDAY, June 13, 1905.

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LITERATURE

The Literature of the French Renaissance.
By Arthur Tilley. 2 vols. (Cambridge, University Press.)

THE influence of the Italian Renaissance on the literatures of France and of England is a subject which of recent years has been the object of much study, and Mr. Tilley's contribution to the history of the movement is one which merits a high place among its fellows. Its style is grave and severe, Teutonic rather than French; and if it seems uninspired, it is well to remember that there are two kinds of inspiration, that nothing can make up for the careful collection of materials and the serious and profound study of the books, the men, the history of the period, of which these volumes give constant evidence. Merits of this kind will give a book permanent value, however we may disagree with the opinions it expresses and the assumptions it involves.

When it was finally decided that Italy should not be German, its students and writers set themselves to pick up and join, after a thousand years, the broken links of time—to continue in the Rome of the Popes the traditions of the Rome of Augustus. But as they rejected mediæval thought and the foundations on which it was based, the Renaissance developed in two directions, paganism reasserted itself, and the pursuit of literary beauty of form led, gradually but surely, to abandonment of the substance. When Italy rejected the German, it finally sealed its severance from the Romantic, and rendered impossible any return, however slight, to mediævalism. The Renaissance was a real movement, affecting not a small coterie of writers and artists alone, but the whole national life.

Its spirit and the Italian mind were fitting counterparts.

In the case of northern countries, such as France or England, it is a tenable position that the movement ceased to be real, and became a fashion. Humanism, a leading factor in the Italian Renaissance, undoubtedly exercised an influence over a limited circle of literary men, though the Pleiad included the greatest poets of the day; but the great bulk of the nation remained entirely untouched by it. The French Renaissance (to use the term as generally understood) was not a great movement bridging over the interval between the mediæval and the modern, it was an efflorescence on the surface of Court literature—a fact to be noted, a phenomenon to be explained, but accidental rather than essential in character. The break-up of the Middle Ages and the emergence of the modern world are due not so much to this Renaissance, but rather to that economic, social, and religious movement which we, confining our attention to one side of it, call the Reformation. The shifting of trade from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic coasts of Europe, the alterations in the ordered mediæval society and the formation of new classes for which there was no room in its framework, the victory of individual opinion over general, the growth of nationality, are the true causes of the new spirit, which had little in common with the spirit of Naples, of Florence, or of Rome.

Western Europe being, then, mediæval and romantic, it was difficult for any one living in it to be entirely under Renaissance influence. However much Erasmus or Rabelais or any man of the transition period might sympathize with certain aspects of the Italian movement, his education had been mediæval, his friends, his surroundings were continually bringing him back to mediæval ways of thought. In a later generation a De Baif, an Eyquem, can create a little peninsula of culture, where nothing but Latin is spoken, even by the servants, and the children brought up there may be surrounded from infancy by humanist influences; but if the system was successful the child became at best a Jean Antoine, a Gabriel Harvey; or, if he had the stuff of a Montaigne, it was due rather to training in the world outside than to hothouse education.

From this point of view, then, Mr. Tilley's title, like the thesis which lies at the back of his work, is misleading. He has given us a history of French literature before, during, and after the French Renaissance, if we use the term as connoting a relation with the Italian Renaissance, while his title has at least the fault of assuming a common quality which can only be shown to exist by minimizing it to the vanishing point. The common term between, for example, Rabelais, the 'Satire Ménippée,' De Baif, and Du Bartas is little more than the power to write French. Let us examine Mr. Tilley's answer:—

"These, then, are the great qualities of French Renaissance literature—individuality, vividness, imagination.....It was the mighty, irresistible impulse of the Renaissance which gave the literature its vigour, its freshness, its spontaneity; it was the feeling of emancipation

from mediæval swaddling-clothes which led men to give free utterance to whatever stirred their emotions or stimulated their intellect; it was the thirst for personal glory and posthumous fame which urged them to immortalize themselves in undying verse—or, at least, to leave for posterity a record of their own lives. It is this influence of a great spiritual and intellectual movement predominating over racial characteristics and political environment which justifies the claim of this literature to the distinctive name of the literature of the French Renaissance."

Let the reader think of a few representative writers of the Italian Renaissance—Ficino, Machiavelli, Ariosto, Valla, Pontanus, Poggio, Filicof, Pico de Mirandola, Pulci. It will be seen at once that the word has not a single attribute in common when we speak of the French Renaissance and the Italian Renaissance. "Individuality, vividness, imagination" can be predicated of most good literature, they are as true of Villon or De la Sale as of Ronsard; it was not a literary Renaissance that "gave the literature its vigour," it was the world-movement which, beginning with the development of ocean and abandonment of mediæval trade routes, passed over into the development of individual thought in literature and religion, and died away in the French Revolution, that supplied the impetus for the outburst of literature, its new birth in Western Europe.

But while the great literature from Marot to Regnier, which Mr. Tilley so ably describes and summarizes, is not a part or a consequence of the Italian Renaissance, there is no doubt that some of its chief writers owe great debts to it, and if our author had been freed from the incubus of showing a dependence of them all, he could have brought out its real relations more clearly. Rabelais's connexion with Lyons explains nothing of his literary history, while it is all-important in the case of Pontus de Tyard, for example. Lyons was the advanced post of Italian culture in France, and, through such poets as Maurice Scève, was a great agent in popularizing it. The casual reader of Mr. Tilley's book will not realize the immense proportion of mere translation and imitation ("which allows you to omit what you cannot translate") in the work of the Pleiad. Even now the enumeration is not complete, but enough is known to prove the absolute identity of material between the school of Petrarch and the Pleiad. Yet their keen French spirit saved this latter circle from servility; what they took from the Italian they made their own, and thus Ronsard and Du Bellay are as French as Spenser and Sidney are English.

When we make a detailed examination of Mr. Tilley's work, our first impression is that Marot is treated a little more seriously than he deserves. Certainly he has been dealt rather hard measure by M. Brunetière lately, but glorified "ordinary Frenchman" as he is, it is difficult to think of him as a convinced Protestant. The chapter on Rabelais is excellent, with perhaps the exception that much in him is attributed to religious conviction that ought more properly to be considered political; Gallicanism is not Protestantism, and the statement that he represents "the whole Renaissance in its earlier, fresher, and healthier manifesta-

tions" needs another special definition of the term. Curiously enough, Mr. Tilley does not set so much value on Calvin's writing of French as M. Brunetière, who styles 'L'Institution Chrestienne'

"le premier de nos livres que l'on puisse appeler classique. Elle l'est également et bien plus que le roman de Rabelais, ou son poème—par la sévérité de la composition, par la manière dont la conception de l'ensemble y détermine la nature et le choix des détails. Elle l'est—par cette intention de convaincre ou d'agir qui, comme elle en est la cause, en fait le mouvement intérieur, l'âme de son allure ou de son rythme oratoire. Elle l'est encore—par la gravité soutenue d'un style dont on a pu voir que la 'tristesse' n'est pas le seul caractère. Elle l'est enfin,—pour cette 'libéralité,' si je puis ainsi dire, toute nouvelle alors, avec laquelle Calvin y a mis à notre portée les matières qui ne s'agitaient jusqu'alors que dans les écoles des théologiens. Elle ne l'est pas moins pour le retentissement que la prose française en a reçu dans le monde."

A useful note at the end of Part I. "on the beginning of the year in France between 1515 and 1565" may help to solve several puzzles in bibliography—one in especial where the date on the first sheet of the book is a year later than that of the colophon printed last of all. The section dealing with the Pleiad is fully based on documents, but the "five years" of Ronsard's study in the College of Coquerot must be reduced to eighteen months at most, as has been lately shown. Du Bellay is the subject of a very sympathetic study, but the "lesser stars" receive rather summary treatment, and the subject of measured verse—which deeply concerned poets and critics in France and England—is dismissed with scant mention. The Lyons School is treated last of all, an arrangement we think faulty from the point of view of development as of chronology. There is no such illuminating touch in the section as M. Brunetière's remark that the Pleiad are the Alexandrian School of French literature; but the appropriate and obvious remark is usually made. The chapter dealing with the drama is open to a similar criticism; the facts are there, but the method on which they are dealt with forbids their becoming an organic whole. It is in the last part of the work that Mr. Tilley is at his best. Montaigne, the 'Satire Ménippée,' D'Aubigne, the Historians, and Regnier are all well and carefully studied. The fact is that France had now come to her own, and thrown off the influence of the Italian Renaissance, while she had absorbed and assimilated all that humanism could do for her.

We cannot conclude without a special word of praise for the apparatus with which Mr. Tilley has enriched his book. Bibliographies are becoming fairly common in works of reference, but few of them approach those in this book either in accuracy or wide range of subject. We miss the names of one or two works we have ourselves used, such as Pieri's 'Pétrarquisme,' but the art of a good bibliography is shown in its omissions. The index is hardly so full as might be desirable, since the value of the book rests on its accuracy of detail. Such a word as "Humanism," for example, is not included.

Shakespeare's Marriage, his Departure from Stratford, and other Incidents in his Life.
By Joseph William Gray. (Chapman & Hall.)

INCREASED interest in Shakspeare and his works has had one unfortunate effect in multiplying the publication of volumes containing repetitions of known facts or assertions concerning the poet, coloured by the compilers' prejudices or imaginations—volumes not helpful to scholars, and not pleasant for reviewers.

It is, therefore, all the more refreshing to find a book in which the author shows thorough acquaintance with the work of predecessors, frank recognition of debts due to them, and careful study and analysis of unworked manuscript authorities. Mr. J. W. Gray has spent years among the records preserved in the Worcester Diocesan Registry, and the registers of various Warwickshire and Worcestershire villages connected with these. He has compared his results by a similar study among the London marriage licences and allegations, and those of the episcopal registry in the province of Canterbury, and has thrown much light on the whole question by judicious inferences from the long series of examples he has selected. He is, therefore, entitled to speak on the points treated in this volume. He shows that a series of adverse criticisms, based on insufficient authority, began with Aubrey, and have been accepted down to these days, when many go beyond all authority in their efforts to discolour facts and discredit the poet. An appearance of truth has been given to unfounded hypotheses by the frequent repetitions of writers otherwise of good fame:—

"The errors of such men are difficult either to ignore or rectify, but in most of these cases, happily for the repute of those concerned, it can be shown that the imputations are based upon a misapprehension as to the reasons for obtaining a marriage licence or a misreading of the terms of the bond."

Mr. Gray has shown conclusively that Shakespeare's marriage bond was not unusual in any particular, as has been asserted by some writers, but that it followed the ordinary and commonplace lines of such documents; that it gives no support whatever to the hypothesis that John Shakspeare disapproved of his son's marriage, or that it was forced on him by the bride's friends. On the contrary, the licence would never have been granted without his father's consent; and Sandells and Richardson would never have risked signing the bond unless they had been aware of this. Before any licence could be granted at the time an application was necessary, giving a satisfactory reason for the dispensation, and an allegation or certificate of the consent of parents or guardians in all cases of minors. That condition having been already secured, the bond only ensured the consent of the bride's "friends," she being of full age, and having no father. It is by no means remarkable to any one who considers John Shakspeare's financial position at the time, that he should not have attempted to become surety for the bond. But Mr. Gray further informs us that of the 166 bonds executed during the years 1582 and 1583, only

twenty-four have a surety of the same name as the bridegroom, and even among that small proportion there is no certainty that all of these were parents; they might have been uncles or other relatives. All that was necessary on the one hand was a surety financially satisfactory to the bishop, and, on the other hand, one that knew the preliminaries were all right, so that it was safe for him to sign, and it is suggested that the bishop might have encouraged the bride's friends to join in the bond, as an additional safeguard for her protection. The discredit which has been associated with the need of haste and secrecy implied by the application for a licence is rebutted by a thorough consideration of the customs of the age; and Mr. Gray illustrates, in a much fuller and more satisfactory way than was done by Elton, the difficulties raised by the "forbidden periods" for marriage. His opinion concerning the probable cause of haste is given later:—

"In any case, the view that something discreditable to Shakespeare or his wife is implied by the application for the licence is not sustained by the documentary evidence, or by a consideration of the known facts relating to the marriage."

The discrepancy between the statements of the marriage licence and the marriage bond is carefully discussed, the latter being considered to bear every possible proof of correctness as well as authenticity. Some late writers have emphatically asserted that the William Shaxpere who had a licence on the 27th to marry "Anne Whateley of Temple Grafton" must have been a different man from the William who on the following day had a bond signed for his marriage with "Anne Hathaway of Stratford," and that so serious an error cannot be believed possible. To those who have followed the careers of the contemporaries of the name, and who are aware of the frequent mistakes made by the register clerks, a clerical error seems by far the most probable solution of the difficulty. Mr. Gray believes in this explanation, and is the first to suggest a possible reason for this error, which may be due to a chain of associated ideas in the clerk's mind. In a record of the proceedings of a court held on that same day—November 27th, 1582—there is noted the suit of William Whateley, vicar of Crowle, against a parishioner for non-payment of tithes. It is just possible that the clerk had the one name in his head, and confused it with the other. Indeed, the vicar may have been present at the time when the licence was being drawn out, and may have said something in regard to the application. This reverend gentleman was, the very next year, the sole surety for the marriage bond of John Combes, of Stratford. The writer further points out that it would be strange indeed if on two successive days the licence of one William Shaxpere should have lost its bond and the bond of the other should have lost its licence.

Mr. Gray has taken praiseworthy pains in searching not only all surviving registers in which Shakespeare's marriage might have been entered, but also the registers which record the marriages of other contemporary couples whose bonds or licences have been preserved. He puts forward a suggestion, worthy of consideration, that the marriage

may have been performed in Worcester at the same time in the church of St. Martin, the nearest to the registry, noting the curious fact that the page of the register containing the entries of marriages for that date has been deliberately cut out in comparatively recent times. While no one can contravene the writer's pronouncements concerning the hitherto debatable questions involved in the bond, there is still some doubt possible as to the "cause of haste" suggested by him. He is inclined to accept Aubrey's earliest statement, though it was but a "guess," and to believe that Shakespeare really hurried off to London at the age of eighteen, in consequence of some of the youthful escapades with which he has been credited—the taking of Lucy's deer, the breaking of his apprenticeship, or some urgent necessity for earning money—and that the marriage was suddenly decided upon, in order that his wife might not lose her dower or other privileges. After his marriage, according to Mr. Gray, the poet was engaged in a battle for fortune in London, with frequent visits to Stratford, until he finally settled there, beside his wife and children.

The writer further discusses the excommunication of Thomas Quiney on his marriage to Judith Shakespeare without a licence, just before the death of the poet, and shows its probable relation to the circumstances of his illness.

Classified lists of the real facts known and transcripts of deeds, quotations, and references are appended. The book is enriched by facsimile illustrations of the documents in question, and by an excellent index, and it may be commended to all Shakespearean students.

It is encouraging to workers to know that, beside the normal fruit of his long and faithful labours, Mr. Gray has gleaned an allusion to Shakespeare as a poet, in a new and surprising quarter, in the very Diocesan Registry at Worcester where his marriage bond lies. A certain "John Pryce" had in the year 1676 a rough quarto volume, in which he entered Consistory Court precedents, miscellaneous extracts from various authors, and what appear to be original verses. This John Pryce became afterwards chancellor of the diocese, and left his book in the office, where it has lain all these years unnoted, until Mr. Gray discovered in it some verses upon 'Ben Jonson and a Highwayman,' in which the phrase occurs:—

*Robber. Art thou great Ben, or ye revived ghost
Of famous Shakespeare?*

Dr. Plume's anecdote of John Shakespeare discovered by Dr. Andrew Clark concludes the volume.

Historic Dress in America. By Elisabeth McClellan. (Philadelphia, Jacobs.)

CONSIDERABLE attention has been paid of recent years in America to the costume of the colonial period, and more than one handsome and painstaking volume has treated of it. Mrs. McClellan's is the latest work on the subject, and it is by no means the least noteworthy. On the contrary, so far as illustrations go, it is certainly among the best. These are, for the most part,

either reproductions from old prints, or drawings from garments actually in existence. In this latter respect the author has been so fortunate and so diligent as to collect a number of specimens of ancient clothing which have survived the waste of time. Moreover, Miss S. B. Steel has contributed many coloured plates, which, with the aid of the elaborate notes added by the author, enable the reader to gather the changing fashions of the centuries almost by cursorily turning the pages. Naturally the full history of this subject is cluttered up with a mass of detail, impossible to remember, and often bewildering to realize, for the colonies endeavoured to keep pace with the London changes. This was more specially true of Virginia and the Carolinas, with their aristocratic affinities. English then was the only wear, and the connexion was so strong that

"not only were the manufactured articles pretty sure to have come from England, but everything else, to be saleable, must be labelled English, inasmuch that fanciers used to sell the songsters unknown to England, if they sang particularly well, as English mocking-birds."

In the New England colonies sumptuary laws were enacted, as might have been expected:—

"In 1634 the Massachusetts Court forbade the purchase of 'any apparell, either woollen, silke, or linnen, with any lace on it, silver, golde, silk or thread.' They shall not 'make or buy slashed clothes, other than one slash in each sleeve and another in the backe'; there shall be no 'cutt works, imbroid'd or needle work'd capps, bands and Rayles; no gold or silver girdles, hatt bands, belts, ruffs, beaver hatts.'"

No sumptuary laws existed in New York under the Dutch, and fashions there were very elaborate. It is curious to read that "the colours in the Dutch gowns were almost uniformly gay—in keen contrast to the sad-coloured garments of New England." But the Dutch were not always so sober in colour as they are reputed.

The eighteenth century, essentially worldly wise and giddy of head, brought an increasing devotion to clothes. Dressed dolls were sent from London to the colonies periodically, to give mantua-makers the fashion. Was it an English mantua-maker, one Selby, who actually invented the hoop in 1711? Here is the description of two misses at a Virginian ball in 1774. Miss Jenny Washington

"is about seventeen. She has not a handsome face, but is neat in her dress, of an agreeable size, well-proportioned, and has an easy winning manner. She is not forward to begin a conversation, yet when spoken to is extremely affable, without assuming any girlish affectation, or pretending to be overcharged with wit.... She appears to-day in a chintz cotton gown with an elegant blue stamp, a sky-blue silk quilt and spotted apron. Her hair is a light brown, it was craped up with two rolls at each side, and on the top was a small cap of beautiful gauze and rich lace, with an artificial flower interwoven.... Miss Hale is about fourteen.... She is dressed in a white Holland gown, cotton, quilted very fine, a lawn apron, has her hair craped up, and on it a small tuft of ribbon for a cap."

Incidentally, as will be seen from this extract, the book contains a good deal that is interesting in the social history and

housewifery of America. For example, if any one would like to try a new (or rather old) recipe for potpourri, here is one from an aged manuscript:—

"Dry your violets in a sunny window. Have ready a quarter of a pound of finely powdered bay salt. When the roses are out, gather all kinds, and dry in the same way. Then add them to the violets, putting layers of salt between each layer. Gather a good deal of lavender, also the leaves of the verbenas, and, if possible, myrtle and orange blossoms. After all the flowers and salt have filled the jar, its contents should be constantly stirred for a month."

Constantine the Great: the Reorganisation of the Empire and the Triumph of the Church. By John B. Firth. "Heroes of the Nations." (Putnam's Sons.)

THIS is distinctly one of the better monographs in the unequal series to which it belongs. The story of the career and work of Constantine does not lose its perennial interest in the well-arranged and well-balanced narrative of Mr. Firth. The biographer of the first Christian emperor is met by perplexing problems at every point. Whether we agree or not with the solutions of these difficulties which Mr. Firth prefers, we must acknowledge that he has always endeavoured to form an independent judgment for himself from the original authorities, and in all questions of importance he shows us how he arrives at his conclusions. Books like this are not intended to contribute additions to knowledge, and this volume does not exceed the programme of its kind. We may, however, fairly criticize the author for having taken no account of some recent investigations which ought not to be ignored.

We begin with a minor difficulty—the date of Constantine's birth. Mr. Firth assigns it definitely to 273 or 274. These dates rest respectively on Eusebius, 'Vita Constantini,' and Victor's 'Epitome.' But it has been shown that neither can be correct. Constantine was still a boy, as Eumenius tells us, when he was betrothed to Fausta—that is, he was not more than fourteen years old. The betrothal cannot have taken place before March 1st, 293, the date at which his father was created Cæsar. Hence 279 is the earliest possible year for his birth. Other considerations confirm this argument, which is due to Prof. Seeck.

Again, Mr. Firth accepts without hesitation the alleged relationship of Constantian Chlorus to the Emperor Claudius. The relationship assumes different forms in the historical sources, and the statement, which Mr. Firth adopts from the 'Historia Augusta,' that the mother of Constantian was a daughter of a brother of Claudius, is difficult to reconcile with chronology, and is distinctly at variance with the panegyrist's phrase "aita cognatio," describing the relation of Constantine to Claudius. The official view represented in inscriptions is that Constantine was the grandson of Claudius. It is impossible not to recognize that there is a serious difficulty in this Claudian affiliation, even if we do not accept Seeck's theory that it is entirely legendary.

Mr. Firth is perhaps at his best in treating such questions as that of the death

of Maximian. He is certainly right in rejecting the sensational story of Lactantius, and he is probably right in his conclusion that Maximian committed suicide by the orders of his son-in-law. In any case, Constantine was not to blame. If Maximian could still be regarded as dangerous to peace, Constantine was fully justified, by the political morality of the time, in removing him. If he was not dangerous, then, as Seeck points out, there is no reason whatever for not regarding his death as a voluntary suicide, and giving credit to the words of the panegyrist: *cum per te liceret ut uinceret*.

The struggle of Constantine and Maxentius is related with spirit; but we think that Mr. Firth has failed to appreciate the design of Maxentius on the eve of Constantine's invasion of his dominion. "There is a curious reference," he says, "in one of the authorities to a plan formed by Maxentius of invading Gaul through Rhetia." Zosimus, the authority to whom this observation relates, speaks of invading not Gaul, but Rhetia. Mr. Firth does not seem alive to the fact that Rhetia was not, as we might expect it to have been, along with Italy under the rule of Maxentius, but belonged to the dominion of Licinius. Bearing this in mind, we see that the object of Maxentius in posting an army in North-Eastern Italy was not merely, as Mr. Firth says, to be "on guard against Licinius," but also to invade that emperor's territory. Remembering the league of Maxentius with Maximin, we may infer that the strategic purpose of the invasion of Rhetia was to engage Licinius in the north while Maximin should attack him from the south. The unexpectedly rapid movements of Constantine averted the invasion of Rhetia; hence Maximin never moved, and Licinius had no fighting to do.

The account of the battle of the Milvian Bridge is not satisfactory, and suggests that Mr. Firth has not realized the difficulties which are involved. This battle engaged the interest of Moltke, who discussed it, but not convincingly, in his 'Wanderbüchlein.' Mr. Firth's narrative implies that Constantine drove his foes before him along the Flaminian Way. But Maxentius had occupied the pass of Saxa Rubra, and his army must have stretched in a long column from there to the city. A simple advance of Constantine's army in these conditions is unintelligible. How, and at what point, was the battle fought? There is a great deal to be said for the view of Seeck that Constantine, leaving a small force to prevent the enemy from debouching into the plain beyond the pass, marched across from the Flaminian to the Cassian Road, and attacked the rear of the hostile army on the flank near the Milvian Bridge.

Mr. Firth's discussion of the stories of the Vision of the Cross and Constantine's dream and conversion is marked by thoughtfulness and common sense; but these are problems, like the tragedy of Crispus and Fausta, on which critics will, perhaps, never reach a unanimous conclusion. As Mr. Firth suggests that the phrase *instinctu divinitatis*, in the inscription of the Arch of Constantine, has a bearing on the emperor's religious attitude at the time of his victory over Maxentius, it would have been worth

his while to observe that the dedication was drawn up by the Roman Senate, which consisted of pagans, and Constantine himself is not responsible for the phrase.

The important treatise 'De Mortibus Persecutorum' has been carefully studied by the author, but it would have been well if he had made up his mind whether its attribution to Lactantius is certain or doubtful. In one place he declares that the Lactantian authorship is "very doubtful"; elsewhere he definitely builds upon the assumption that it is certain. For our part, we cannot feel any hesitation in accepting the treatise as the genuine work of Lactantius. We may call attention to a consideration which deserves some weight, in addition to the main arguments which identify the writer with the rhetor of Nicomedia. The writer lived at Nicomedia; he relates as an eye-witness the events which he describes as occurring there. It seems in the highest degree improbable that at Nicomedia, of all places, there should have been at that time two men possessing such a command of Latin as the author of the 'De Mortibus' and Lactantius if they were two different persons.

We may finally refer to Mr. Firth's apparent ignorance of the grave doubts which have been cast upon the Edict of Milan in support of our suggestion that he is not wholly abreast of recent research. It is significant that in his account of Constantinople he depends largely on the unscholarly book of Mr. Grosvenor. He adopts the erroneous identification of the Bin Bir Derek with the Cistern of Philoxenus. The Bin Bir Derek dates from the time of Justinian. The Cistern of Philoxenus has not been discovered.

Life of St. Ealdhelm, First Bishop of Sherborne. By W. B. Wildman. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE year 705 is memorable in the annals of Sherborne, for in that year the Dorset town of considerable ecclesiastical repute obtained its first historical mention. The inhabitants this year are making no small stir about their twelve-hundredth anniversary, so that this small book by Mr. Wildman, who is already the author of 'A Short History of Sherborne,' is a timely contribution to the story of the early days when that place emerged from obscurity:—

"From 705 to 709 Sherborne is Ealdhelm's home, the centre of his wider work, the place where he built that wonderful church which William of Malmesbury had himself seen, that wonderful church which the Norman builders never touched till William's own day, when Roger of Caen, Bishop of Salisbury, and a foe to Malmesbury, rebuilt it in the Norman style."

One of the several good photographic illustrations of this book presents the exterior of a Saxon doorway in the north aisle of Sherborne Abbey church. It is styled 'Doorway of Ealdhelm's Cathedral, *circa* 705,' and the assignment of the work to that date is emphasized in the text. It is only natural that Mr. Wildman should desire, as a resident in Sherborne, to believe, and to cause others to believe, that this is a portion of the work of a great bishop, now

being specially commemorated. But this is improbable. The "long-and-short" work of the jambs of this doorway, though undoubtedly earlier than the Conquest, is, we believe, at least two centuries later than the times of Ealdhelm.

Of Ealdhelm's birthplace and boyhood nothing is known; but it can be established that he was sent by his father to Canterbury to study under Hadrian, who became Abbot of St. Augustine's in 671. It is generally accepted that Ealdhelm succeeded Maldubh as chief of the Malmesbury brotherhood in 675.

Bishop Hædde succeeded to the bishopric of Wessex in 676, removing the centre of the see from its borders at Dorchester-on-Thames to Winchester. The addition of Dorset and districts further west to the diocese in 682 made the Wessex bishopric thoroughly unwieldy, and on Hædde's death in 705 the division of the West Saxon kingdom into two dioceses was at once carried out. It was arranged that Winchester should remain the see-town of the older Wessex, whilst Sherborne was the ecclesiastical centre for Dorset and the rest of the newer Wessex. The lovers of Mr. Hardy's inimitable novels are apt to regard Dorset as essentially the Wessex of our earlier history, whereas it was really a later excrecence of the original kingdom of the West Saxons. The bishop chosen to rule over the newer Wessex was Ealdhelm, at that time Abbot of Malmesbury.

Mr. Wildman proceeds to discuss, with some learning and acumen, the vexed question of the boundaries of the two dioceses. He is certainly right, as Freeman showed thirty years ago in the *Transactions* of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society, in repudiating the statements in this respect of William of Malmesbury. That chronicler, misled by the condition of things prevailing in his own days, supposed that, by an unfair arrangement, only Hampshire and Surrey were assigned to Winchester, whilst all the remainder of the west (including even Cornwall) was allotted to Sherborne. Mr. Wildman states concisely his reasons for believing that all Berkshire and all Wiltshire (except the wedge called the land of Malmesbury) pertained to Winchester in the days of Ealdhelm, and that the Sherborne diocese consisted of Dorset, Somerset, the land of the Exe, and the land of Malmesbury. 'The Saxon Chronicle' for 709 expressly states that Ealdhelm ruled over the parts west of Selwood, and the only real difficulty arises from the doubts as to the extent of the great woodland district of that name, at one time called Selwoodshire. This question is scarcely adequately discussed in these pages.

Ealdhelm was sixty-six years of age when called to the episcopate. Though frail in body, he worked for a brief time as an itinerant overseer of his large and scattered flock with unfailing energy. Death overtook him in the midst of a visitation journey in the little village of Douling, in the midst of the Mendip Hills, on May 25th, 709. The end came suddenly; finding his strength failing, he begged his attendants to carry him into the little wooden church, and there he died, lying on a slab of stone which was to be seen in the days of William of Malmesbury. By a curious bit of slovenly

editing, the year of his death is given as 705. The story goes that the saint appeared immediately after his death to Egwine, Bishop of Worcester, begging him to come to Doulting. Egwine came with speed, and at once made arrangements for the conveyance of his friend's body to Malmesbury. It was carried on a bier amid sympathizers who lined the fifty miles of road. There were six nightly halting-places, at each of which a cross was set up, with a seventh at the end of the journey at Malmesbury Abbey. These crosses were standing uninjured in the days of William of Malmesbury, and were called, he says, "biscopetane."

Mr. Wildman deals sympathetically, but not too credulously, with the miracles attributed to St. Ealdhelm in his lifetime. The extent of the bishop's learning, which was most remarkable for the days in which he lived, and earned the warmest praise from the Venerable Bede, is set forth with much appreciation, and his various writings, letters, prose works, and poems are all named and aptly described. The most noteworthy of these is his letter on education to his old pupil Ealdfrith, the scholar-king of Northumbria, with a treatise on the number seven, on metres, on riddles, and on rules of metrical feet. The 'Ænigmatum Liber' consists of one hundred and four riddles in metre; they are no mere play on words, but are accounts in verse of the various attributes of some thing or substance, without mentioning its name. A dozen examples are here translated, describing such things as an organ, a file, pepper, a magnet, a cat, and a lighthouse.

Mr. Wildman's book possesses merits of its own, though he is much indebted (as he acknowledges) to the larger and more scholarly work of Dr. Browne, Bishop of Bristol ('St. Ealdhelm: his Life and Times'), which now and again he rather rashly criticizes. Those who have Dr. Browne's work will find this book in some places useful as an appendix; whilst those who are satisfied with a not very critical small book, destitute of references, may go to Mr. Wildman for pleasure and instruction. They must read, however, with the recollection that Mr. Wildman is a Sherborne enthusiast, whilst the bishop is a cool-headed scholar. Mr. Wildman has for some time done much credit to Sherborne School as one of its assistant masters. His zeal for that foundation is amusingly manifested when he gravely states, at the beginning of chap. viii., that if any one asked him "who was the first headmaster of Sherborne School, I should not hesitate to answer St. Ealdhelm." He thus asserts definitely as a fact what he himself shows is but, at the best, a vague possibility.

Occasionally these pages are enlivened by the display of a pretty wit, as at the close of chap. vi. :-

"One longs to think that Ealdhelm's body was not chopped up for relics; but I regret to mention that a bone of his left arm was given by Abbot Warin of Malmesbury to our own St. Osmund, the compiler of the Sarum Missal, the chief of Sherborne Abbey and school, who placed it in a silver coffer; here, however, it was instrumental in healing the infirmities of two archdeacons, so that we may say, after all, 'Sunt lacrumæ rerum et mentem mortalibus tangunt.'"

NEW NOVELS.

The Rose of Life. By M. E. Braddon. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THE mighty influence of the *Zeitgeist* is plainly discernible in this latest work of the veteran novelist. Thirty years ago it would have seemed unlikely that Miss Braddon would ever write a novel depending for interest less on plot than characterization, yet such is the enterprise which she has here, not unsuccessfully, achieved. The popular poet, with his attractive egotism, his ready, though chiefly vicarious philanthropy, and his genuine superiority to snobbishness and all its works, is well conceived, and so harmoniously developed that when he is detected in the act of swindling one of his best friends, the disclosure, though dramatically unexpected, does not strike us as inconsistent with what we already know of him. His simple-minded, devoted wife is also good in her way, and has the merit, rare in that particular type of woman, of conciliating sympathy rather than rousing irritation. The villains, male and female, the heroine and the titular hero are none of them of much account, and the device of the bigamous marriage scarcely appeals to us as it did in the days when it was a comparatively new thing in fiction.

A Dark Lantern. By Elizabeth Robins. (Heinemann.)

THE "dark lantern," otherwise the "black-magic man," otherwise a doctor endowed with a marvellous gift of healing and a still more marvellous brutality of manner, appears to us an unusually successful embodiment of that ideal of the "masterful" hero which ever since Charlotte Brontë's time has been more or less in favour with women novelists. We must emphatically dissent from the heroine's description of him as "a man's man." No man, we are confident, would have endured him for five minutes; but it is not a slight testimony to the author's ability that we recognize the ruffian's overpowering fascination for the opposite sex, and even acknowledge a certain fundamental reality in at least the essential lines of his character. The story is practically a dialogue between him and a subjugated female patient, an attractive person on the whole, who has wasted many years in circumstances of some originality on a romantic passion for an unworthy foreign prince, discarded at last in favour of the "black-magic man," whose wife, after some far from edifying episodes, she ultimately becomes. It is a striking, though scarcely a satisfactory book, and widely remote in every respect from the ordinary machine-made novel of commerce.

The Wise Woods. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. (Heinemann.)

IN spite of many improbabilities and some absurdity, this is a curiously fascinating book, mainly, perhaps, on account of its sustained originality. The half-civilized, half-gipsy heroine, and the dilettante hero, a failure all along the line, with whom she is unequally yoked in marriage, are scarcely new figures in fiction; but when we find the

first-named of these engaging in free fights with gentlemen of her own tribe, and the second developing into a blameless City clerk, and both (for a time) settling down contentedly in a Clapton villa, we have a pleasing sensation of novelty. This unexpectedness has, however, its disadvantageous side, since in the great catastrophe which shatters the gipsy's wedded happiness her husband displays qualities wholly at variance with his character as hitherto represented to us, and she herself permanently forfeits our sympathies by her extraordinary mode of action. The author to a great extent succeeds in making us realize, or imagine that we realize, the primitive charm of an existence in the "wise woods," but seems less at home in suburban life, which is depicted with sufficient good nature, but neither sympathetically nor accurately.

A Child of the Shore. By Middleton Fox. (Lane.)

"THE story I am going to tell you was one of their [the minstrels'] most welcome 'drolls'..... Then why shouldn't we—for an hour—be children again and make the very most of our luck? For I can promise that 'once on a time,' in the Duchy of the West, it really happened so!"

Why, indeed! except that, unfortunately, a love of the West Country, with its poetry and its humour, cannot alone teach the potent spell by which the reader sees and believes, for a space, whatever the writer desires. Neither do the infinite care and pains which the author has bestowed upon the matter suffice to open the gates to the enchanted land of illusion; for the key—that intangible combination of imagination, of sympathy, and of delicate handling—is in this case missing. So the reader is in danger of sitting chilly without, and of remaining a sceptical grown-up person, as he reads the legend of the little mermaid who travailed for a human soul, and whose unconvincing griefs and injuries are far too mortal for the perusal of a child. The book, however, is pleasingly written, and the descriptions of country life in Cornwall will appeal very strongly to any to whom it is as dear as it is familiar.

The Error of her Ways. By Frank Barrett. (Chatto & Windus.)

ALL fiction is published nowadays in much the same form, and, so far as exterior goes, there is nothing to distinguish a book of this sort from a novel by Mr. Meredith. Yet the story belongs to the class which a few years ago never went beyond paper covers, or, at best, the yellow-back form. It is what is known in certain commercial circles as a serial of sensational domestic interest. In the way of literary criticism there is simply nothing to be said of such a book, unless that its writing is extraordinarily careless.

The Redding Strait. By Robert Aitken. (Edinburgh, G. A. Morton; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

THE author of 'Windfalls' may be congratulated on a second success. The subtitle of his present book is "an old-fashioned

story," and in several respects it justifies the description. We are not bored with Americanisms, or fancy pictures of the so-called "smart set," or morbid psychology. There are no millionaires or sharpers prominent; and the fat sensualist, a topping draper, rides off in disappointment on a motor. One callow lordling expresses sinister designs on the heroine when she is compelled to take to the stage, but the vengeance promptly exacted by the gay young Irish sailor is as crushing as it is comic. There is nothing cryptic or tortured in the style. We find real characters and real life described in real English, and are duly thankful. The book opens with a chapter O.H.M.S., and there is an excellent description of a brush with black foemen in Africa, in which Archie Borthwick and his captain and intimate friend, the hero of the subsequent domestic drama, very nearly "lose the numbers of their mess." Thenceforward the scene changes to the West Highlands, described by one who knows not only the place, but also the people.

Cœurs d'Amoureux. By Madame Hector Malot. (Paris, Flammarion.)

WE have much admiration for Madame Malot's books. Although we find in her new volume as much ability as in her previous novels, or even more, readers will perhaps like it less, for the reason that it is less pleasant. The author may reply with truth that life is not pleasant. The story is a study of a man who makes his way by means of women; and the "hero," so far as the novel has one, is an adventurer of a type hateful to all men and to all good women. The heroine dies of her affection for him, to which she will not surrender because he is

"celui qu'on peut aimer, qu'on aime, mais qui, si parfaitement régénéré soit-il, ne fait pas le mari,.....en communauté de morale, de conscience, à qui, en pleine liberté, la tête droite, on donne son mystère, l'espoir de ses maternités, tout l'avenir d'ici-bas et l'heure de la mort."

Madame Malot's power has never been more conspicuously displayed than in the somewhat thankless task of describing the professional "homme à femmes" and his more or less willing victims.

Ring und Stab: zwei Erzählungen. Von Ernst Heilborn. (Berlin, Gebrüder Paetel.)

In these days of showy and affected writing it is pleasant to come across a quietly conscientious piece of work like this. The two tales which make up the volume offer no startling effects of situation or diction, but they are distinguished by a truth to life, a delicate characterization, and a thoughtful sympathy that lend them abundant charm and interest. The first of them tells how a man of that peculiar artistic temperament which is so often met with nowadays, which lacks all strong belief and is deficient not so much in energy as in motive power, becomes intimate with an earnest, independent girl, who has likewise been affected by modern influences, but who is none the less entirely pure and simple-hearted. The course of

their relations, with its fluctuation of feelings and final reconciliation, is traced with subtle analysis. The second and longer story—it runs to nearly two hundred pages—deals with the inner development of a German pastor, whose strenuous, upright character, half Puritanical and half artistic, is admirably portrayed. The manner in which life gradually transforms his somewhat rigid personality, leading him continually to a greater breadth of outlook, a larger tolerance and a truer humanity, is finely indicated, and the whole study is convincing. The minor characters, too, are well drawn, and a word of special praise is due to the pastor's two sons, who are not only natural in themselves, but also skilfully illustrate their father's mental constitution.

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

PROF. PONTUS FAHLBECK publishes, through Alphonse Picard of Paris, *La Constitution Suédoise et le Parlementarisme Moderne*, a small volume which interests us. The Swedish part of it, which is nearly half, is not important, but the portions which deal with English, French, Swiss, and American parliamentary constitutions contain many remarks of value, and some observation which is not to be found elsewhere. On the other hand, there are curious evidences of absence of practical acquaintance with the working of the institutions of some of the countries named, and ignorance even of the kind of information which is to be acquired from the perusal of published diaries and memoirs. The author, for example, believes that the immediate consent of the King of England is never refused to any proposed administrative act. Now no reader of the published letters and other writings of Queen Victoria or of the life of Gladstone, not to mention many other well-known works, can imagine this statement to be true. Neither do we recognize the accuracy of the observation with regard to England, by which is meant either Great Britain or the United Kingdom (we are not certain which), that

"the vast majority of the English people remains entirely apart from the parties.....The proof is that the same 'people' which this day votes for the Liberals to-morrow votes for the Conservatives, and the day after for the Liberals again."

The fact is, as we know, that in the great majority of constituencies the fixed voting element outnumber the floating element, and that general elections are turned in the main by a transfer of a mere 5 per cent. from one side to the other. Recent by-elections have, of course, shown a far larger transfer, but on many occasions in the lifetime of living men a 5 per cent. transfer in the electorate would have been sufficient to convert a steady majority on one side into a steady majority on the other. The author also tells us that in England the Upper House has lost all political importance. Many writers have gone to the opposite extreme in asserting recently that the House of Lords is infinitely more powerful than it was; but there can be no doubt that our Swedish professor minimizes the functions both of the King of England and of the House of Lords. He imagines, for example, that a marked difference between this country and Belgium is that in Belgium the King "directs the army," while in England similar attributions theoretically possessed by the King "have long since been covered by the dust of forgetfulness." The present King of England has undoubtedly had much influence in military affairs, while King Leopold has spent the whole of his life trying to obtain

the adoption by the Belgian Parliament of a military system to which that Parliament has remained all along opposed; and his influence with his various ministries in military affairs has been nil. Our author thinks that the King in Belgium can "confer with his ministers taken one by one," and that this is a proceeding which gives him influence; and appears to imagine that the King of England does not take a similar course. He proves to his own satisfaction that our political system is better suited to a queen-regnant than to a king, inasmuch as women "easily accustom themselves to the task of idle kingship which the constitution has assigned" to our chief ruler. Again, a study of the life of Queen Victoria would have corrected this impression. The kings of England in this respect are contrasted by our author with presidents of the French Republic, supposed by him to be blessed with exceptional intelligence; and here again we should imagine that it is hardly British vanity which would find in King Edward the superior in intelligence of President Carnot or President Faure. While we make these criticisms, we recognize in our author a real understanding of the extent to which the French and American system of parliamentary committees paralyzes executive government, and it is in such considerations that lie the interest and importance of his book.

The Norwegian Constitution forms more exclusively the text of another little volume that has reached us than does the Swedish that of the previous book. *The Constitution of Norway*, by H. L. Brækstad (Nutt), has for probable cause of publication a desire to help the Norwegian side in the conflict which has broken out between the nations under the united Crown. The Norwegian Parliament, being elected on a wider franchise than the Swedish, and being free from an Upper House, as the country is without a nobility, is far more democratic than the Parliament of Sweden; but there is a curious limitation on the democracy contained in the Norwegian Constitution, by which only such as profess the public religion of the State can be members of the Privy Council and Ministers. The chief result of this provision hitherto has been the exclusion from office of the explorer Nansen, who, though often asked to become the leader of his party, has always refused to profess himself a member of the National Church.

THE CHURCH.

Christus in Ecclesia. By Hastings Rashdall. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—The publication of these sermons is one of the most hopeful signs of the times that we are aware of. Less profound, less original, than Dr. Rashdall's early volume, 'Doctrine and Development,' they will, perhaps, serve a more useful purpose. They will bring home to the cultivated mind of the laity the fact that there are men in the ranks of the clergy who are intellectual, as well as moral, leaders, whose sense of spiritual things is deepened by wide and open-minded study, and who are not, above all, afraid of saying what they think. How widely different modern liberalism is from the earlier Broad Church movement is a fact we called attention to in noticing 'Contentio Veritatis,' for that book was essentially Christian in its inspiration, and constructive, not destructive, in its tendency. This volume shows how far modern "Liberals" are from the mere individualistic sentimentalism of an earlier day. Dr. Rashdall's thought is penetrated by the idea of the Church as the divine society, and his explanation of the true significance of the famous commission "to bind and loose" is one of the most illuminating things in the book. As he says: "The

true corrective of an exaggerated or superstitious view of the Christian ministry is to take a very high view of the Christian Church." His sense of the great danger of the Church of England through the growth of a narrow professionalism is refreshing in days when blatant ignorance is masquerading as "sound Churchmanship," and conceit is the most conspicuous pillar of orthodoxy. Dr. Rashdall says, with excellent justice:—

"It is the professional spirit in the Church that is the great enemy of thought and progress..... Where once professional loyalty is identified with tenacious adherence to a dominant opinion, evidence makes no impression."

This is the work not merely of an erudite and lucid thinker, but also of a careful observer of men. No one who remarks the attitude of the majority of the clergy, especially those trained by certain theological colleges, will deny the applicability of this dictum, severe though it sounds.

In claiming, as he says, "liberty within these limits of discipline and obedience to constituted authority without which no organized community can live," Dr. Rashdall rightly adds, "The end is not liberty, but truth," and proceeds to a trenchant, but not unfair, description of contemporary feeling:—

"Amid all the controversies by which we are surrounded, the most distressing feature is the appalling indifference to truth which (I regret to say it) seems to be more and more prevalent among large sections of the clergy and their most zealous lay adherents. Far more alarming than any particular dogma is the prevalence of a spirit which condemns inquiry, which closes its ears to the results of sober thinking and historical investigation, which makes the most tremendous assertions, pronounces the most comprehensive anathemas, erects the most exclusive barriers against fellow-Christians, upon the basis of the most flimsy and unexamined assumptions; which makes it a point of professional honour to be too busy to read anything (that is, except the party newspaper); which is ever ready to denounce as disloyal to his Church and to his cloth any one whom study or reflection may have compelled to question some article of the fashionable shibboleth."

Can any one who is acquainted with the tone of clerical gatherings, or who reads the reports of diocesan conferences, assert that this is a false, or even an exaggerated, description?

This quotation is from a sort of manifesto of the Broad Church party. Most of the sermons in this book are, however, not so controversial nor so partisan (to use the only available word) as this one. The sermon on missions is perhaps the best, because the most rational apology for that much-abused object which we remember. Like all the volume, it is characterized by transparent lucidity and an unadorned simplicity of diction. We find no rhetoric or eloquence in these sermons. The emotional note with which they close is commonly no higher than that on which the discourse opens. We discover none of the supreme impression of spiritual vision given by men like Newman, little even of imagination. Yet as destined to show Christianity as a practical philosophy, and viewed by the light of the modern mind, the sermons are admirable.

On the Church of England. By H. E. Ryle, Bishop of Winchester. (Macmillan & Co.)—Now that a party in the Established Church is bent on denying all *Selbständigkeit* to the Church of England, it is not surprising that its wisest leaders should discourse under this title. This volume by the Bishop of Winchester contains much that is weighty and nothing that is partisan; it is written with a full appreciation of the appeal of an historic Church to all who value venerable traditions and continuous life. But, since it repudiates such practices as the introduction of the Litany of Loretto and Benediction, its wise counsels will, we fear, fall upon deaf ears.

There is something in the mere accent of wisdom and moderation, apart from its detailed utterance, which at once rouses the erudite irritation of those who seem to have one only object, to prevent their pupils from thinking. The most important and outspoken discourse, in a book by no means wanting in reticence, is the courageous utterance on the Athanasian Creed. As Dr. Ryle says, the cleric may know what the Creed implies of resistance to ancient heresies; but the layman does not—and he is not to be ignored:—

"He cannot loyally dissociate himself from the feeling of the laity to whom and for whom he ministers; he cannot truthfully assert that the use of the Creed is any pledge of Christian unity, or a Catholic symbol of primitive antiquity; he cannot think it wise or reasonable to expect large congregations of yokels in the country, of dockers, of miners, of the poor in our city slums, to join in the language which to them is completely unintelligible, and to expect them to regard its repetition as edifying, directing, and strengthening."

We trust that these words will have their effect at a moment when obscurantism is raising its voice with the pertinacity born of ignorance. It is curious that the party which is opposed to the Reformation in every aspect which led to freedom or light should cling to its one thoroughly evil legacy to the Church of England. But there is such a thing as a disinterested hostility to wisdom, merely because it is not folly. The supreme evil in the Church of England at this moment is the spirit of unsympathetic class conceit, which ignores and despises the feelings of the cultivated layman. He will find some comfort in the fact that this spirit is by no means represented in the most learned occupants of high place.

The Historic Martyrs of the Primitive Church. By Arthur James Mason. (Longmans & Co.)—Dr. Mason announces in a preface that this book

"is not written for the learned world, but to introduce to the ordinary reader some of the most trustworthy of the records of the primitive martyrs and confessors."

The narratives are set forth in graphic form, and Dr. Mason has accomplished a most interesting task. There is no attempt to give the reader an account of the critical processes by which the stories have been framed; but there is the assurance that "no narrative has been inserted in this book which may not be considered historically true." If this assurance means that the writer guarantees the historical accuracy of every alleged fact in the stories of the martyrs, the conclusion is that his credulity is great. The writer states, for instance, that

"at the precise hour when Polycarp was put to death at Smyrna, Ireneus (in Rome) heard a voice as of a trumpet saying, 'Polycarp has died a martyr's death.'"

A member of the Psychological Research Society might have no difficulty in accepting this narrative as historically true; but an historian, who, from the tendencies of his class or order, is not generally suitable for the membership of that society, is likely to suspect the truth of the account, and even the ordinary reader may indulge in doubt. There are statements made by Dr. Mason himself which, to say the least, require explanation. Thus, for instance, there is a lack of historical precision in the description of "the great St. Clement" as "the third Bishop of Rome." Was there a Bishop of Rome in the supposed period of Clement? and, if so, was he the bishop? Then, again, we are told

"that all ancient tradition is agreed that the two great apostles whom St. Clement mentions perished at Rome during the reign of Nero."

The tradition regarding St. Peter, according to Prof. Harnack, was constant, but only from the beginning of the last quarter of the second century. Prof. Ramsay, in 'The Church

in the Roman Empire,' has something to say on this point; and, if we take him as an authority, we may justify our complaint against Dr. Mason of want of historical precision. "The only early tradition," Prof. Ramsay asserts,

"with regard to St. Peter's later life, then, is that which was accepted by the Roman Church during the second century, and it is to the effect that St. Peter lived in Rome till long after the time of Nero. The tradition that he died under Nero is not a real tradition, but an historical theory."

Dr. Mason, as already noted, professes that the accounts in this book are historically true, and yet he states that St. Peter, in regard to the fate of his wife, "before his own death had the pain of witnessing what must have been worse than death to him." The authority for this story is Eusebius, who quotes the words of Clement of Alexandria, who opens his record with the phrase "They say" (Φασί γ' οὖν τὸν μακάριον Πέτρον).

WILLS AND OTHER RECORDS.

Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1620. Edited by J. Henry Lea. (New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Boston, Massachusetts.)—The Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, nominally embraced all testators within the province who left *bona notabilia* exceeding 5*l.* in value in more than one diocese, and all estates of persons deceased in parts beyond the seas. It came about, however, as a matter of practice, that many executors of those whose goods all fell within one diocese found it more convenient to prove wills in the greater court than in the minor ones of local or diocesan limitation. The net result of this is that Somerset House possesses "the most wonderful mass of testamentary evidences in the world, and an inexhaustible mine of wealth for the investigator."

This vast storehouse of genealogical and historical facts has hitherto been drawn upon after a very limited fashion by painstaking genealogists, chiefly American, such as Col. Chester and Mr. H. F. Waters. Mr. Lea, who has devoted twenty years of his life to English genealogical research, wisely came to the conclusion that the most useful thing was to follow up everything for a given period, "not leaving even a straw in the gleaned field to perplex or delay the future searcher." Hence he formed the plan of printing fairly full abstracts of all the wills at Somerset House from 1620 to 1630, a period of peculiar value to American searchers. This volume, covering over 600 pages and giving abstracts of 1,366 wills proved in the one year 1620, is the first fruit of this scheme. The volume for 1621 is now in hand, but the continuance of the scheme depends on the reception given to the first issue by the scholarly public.

The index of wills in this court from 1383 to 1558, so well executed by Mr. J. Challenor Smith, and published by the British Record Society in 1893, has hitherto been the one book of first importance in connexion with the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. In many respects this volume is of far greater interest, though covering only a single year, for it throws much light on the general, social, and local life of the time.

Though the testators are chiefly drawn from among the knights, esquires, gentlemen, and clergy, there are those of every conceivable class and occupation. Among them, or mentioned in the wills, are attorney-generals, barber-surgeons, baronets, beadles, bishops, boatswains, a chirographer of the Cannon Bank, a clockmaker to the king, cordwainers and corvisers, a crier of the Court of Chancery, earls, fellmongers, girdlers, gunners,

heliars, justices, keepers of Great Seal, a keeper of the lions in the Tower, knackers, letter-carriers, a maker of long-bow strings, mayors, notaries public, organists, pewterers, pursers, recorders, salters, scribes, servants, skippers, a tennis-court keeper, trumpeters, vintners, a viscount, and white-towers.

Several wills of prominent London citizens are noteworthy. Thus Alderman Richard Pyott, who was buried in the church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, among his very numerous bequests, left money to the porters, water-bearers, and carmen of Cheapside; a piece of plate with his arms and name to the Grocers' Company; and three cushions of green velvet with the letters R. M. and P., and a gold ring with a death's head and the letters W. B., to relatives. James Hodgson, citizen and vintner, mentions in his long will the "Katherine Wheele," Smithfield, the "Goulden Lyon," Holborn Bridge, the "Redd Lyon," the "Three Tonnes," Holborn Bridge, and the "Cock and Key," Holborn Conduit; he made special bequests of his swans "with my swanne marke." Sir William Smyth, Knight, freeman of London, bequeathed instruments and books of music, basins of silver with his arms, and Spanish and Italian books. Thomas Symonds, of St. Peter's, Cornhill, seems to mention all the London gaols, for he makes bequests to the "prisoners of Newgate, Ludgate, and compters in Wood Street and the Poltere, the Whittlyon, King's Bench, Marshalsea, Fleet, and Gate House." Elizabeth Feltham, of St. Thomas the Apostle, Southwark, also left money to the "poor prisoners of the 3 prisons in Southwark, viz., the King's Bench, Marshalsea, and the White Lyon."

A singular bequest, which occurs in the will of Walter Payne, alderman of the city of Oxford, is one to the mayor and city for constables' staves. He also left gifts to the poor prisoners in Bocardo, to the poor beadsmen called Trinity men, to the almsmen of St. Bartholomew's, and to the companies of cordwainers, corvisers, and shoemakers in Oxford.

A will of special interest is that of Richard Connock, of Calstock, co. Cornwall. He ordered that an almshouse or hospital should be erected in the orchard of the late dissolved priory of Launceston for eight poor single women, of which the mayors of Launceston, Bodmin, and Liskeard were to be the overseers. Among the many bequests were "silver spoons with pictures and images at the end," and the "virginalls, sometimes the virginall of the late Queen Elizabeth, made at Venice." Richard Connock acted as officer of the revenues to Prince Henry, eldest son of King James, up to the time of his death, and hence, doubtless, he came into possession of the virginalls. Mr. Lea considers that this instrument of Queen Elizabeth's is the same that is now to be seen in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Bequests at this date of gowns, cloaks, or bread to the poor, where a particular number is mentioned, seem always to indicate the age of the testator; in fact, the correspondence is sometimes expressly stated. Thus the interesting will of Nicholas Farrar, citizen and skinner of London, who left money for the "college in Virginia for conversion of infidel children," stipulated that the poor were to have "seventy-five gowns, which is my age."

It is curious to note how sometimes a single will throws a good deal of light on local topography of the past as it affects towns and their street nomenclature. Thus a single Derby will contains references to Beckett's Well, Campyon Croft, Cundet Close, Derby Close, Green Lane, Greves Croft, Newlands Croft, and St. Warbuge; whilst one of a Northampton testator names the Lady Chapel of All Saints, Cow Lane, Dicker's Lane, Gould Street, Grope Lane, the Jail, Mercer's Row,

St. Edmund's End, St. Giles, St. Peter, St. Palcher, and the Tabor and Pipe.

Wills made beyond the seas have their particular interest. In this year under the one letter B such wills occurred at Bantam (Java), Bavaria, Bergen op Zoom, Bergen St. Wynox, Bermuda, Bara Esperance Cape, Bramaputra, Brazil, and Bruges. The indexes of persons and of places are full and accurate; and the volume, representing an infinity of toil, is the best thing of its kind that has yet been attempted. The series certainly ought to meet with considerable support on this side of the Atlantic.

A Transcript of the Parish Register of Chesham, 1538-1636. By J. W. Garrett-Pegge. (Stock.)—The introduction here offered is a valuable contribution to the history of parish registers in general, whilst the particular features of life at Chesham in the times of Elizabeth and James, as illustrated by these four hundred pages of *verbatim et literatim* register reproduction, are discussed after an intelligent and interesting fashion. The editor also gives some valuable paragraphs on verbal forms and archaisms, and on pronunciation as denoted by the phonetic spelling. The appendixes and full index are so thorough that they make the work of the genealogist or name-student easy, whilst the exactness of the reproduction is a most agreeable contrast to much work of this nature. Any one contemplating the printing and editing of an old parish register would do well to take this book as his guide.

In former days, when population was much more evenly distributed, and means of locomotion were very limited, almost every parish had its own set of handicraftsmen and tradesmen. A useful appendix supplies the total of the occupations named in the early Chesham registers for the century over which they extend. Shoemakers, who number twenty-three, head the list; whilst gloves are seventeen and collar-makers six. Every village would certainly have its shoemaker, though the number here is exceptional; but the presence of so many gloves and of several collar-makers points to something unusual. When it is further noticed that there are twelve tanners and two curriers named, there can be no doubt that the leather trade flourished here in Elizabethan and Jacobean days, though the last tanyard disappeared from Chesham more than half a century ago. Tailors and weavers are each mentioned nineteen times; in those days a good deal more cloth was woven in Chesham than was required in the parish or immediate district, and Mr. Pegge surmises that tailors settled "where they could procure and make up on the spot the materials required for the supply of the London market." Woodenware was at that time in common household use; the poorer folk used trenchers or wooden platters, for pewter was beyond their means. There are also seven carpenters. The registers mention six turners, five shovel-makers, and a trencher-maker. The wheelers or wheelwrights are fifteen, a larger number than would have been required had the place been solely agricultural; the wheeler was usually also the builder of the bodies of the carts and wains. There is no need to be surprised that only four bakers and but one brewer occur; for in those days, and long subsequently, almost every one baked and brewed at home. The Chesham registers for this period name three cutlers, joiners, masons, and schoolmasters; two barbers, glaziers, painters, and ploughwrights; whilst among the occupations only once specified during the 100 years are haberdasher, ironmonger, mercer, pedlar, physician, ropemaker, and vintner.

Upward of 900 distinct family names are found in this volume. Birch, which has still many representatives in the district, is far the most common; of this family there are

786 entries; of Weedon, which comes next, there are 668. Mr. Pegge considers that the frequent occurrence of these names, as well as of several others whose entries amount to several hundreds, indicates the prevalence of local intermarriage, which has always been characteristic of the neighbourhood. The singular name of Puddephat, now common in the district, first presents itself as Pattifatt in 1617. There are some names of remarkable form, a few of which are of obvious and primitive derivation. Among such may be mentioned Carbookes, Copperwhite, Dominicke, Friday, Ghost, Horsnaile, Hyday, Lochremas, Peezie, Raakestrawe, Roughbeard, Sarvegood, Silfew, Sweetsir, Timberlake, and Watercaryer.

Among the more unusual Christian names the following occur, some of which are distinctly curious:—Masculine: Ahicham, Armyger, Bahanan, Elidad, Gabriel, Gershom, Gother, Haniell, Lazarus, Mordant, Rance, Thurstance, Triamour, and Zephaniah. Feminine: Annis, Avelin, Bersabe, Delice, Denis, Douglas, Embry, Emps, Frideswide, Gemini, Gillion, Godgrace, Petronel, Philotheta, Sens, True, Wyborow, and Zippora.

There are not many families of note mentioned. Cavendish, however, now represented by Lord Chesham, makes its appearance in 1617, when Sir John Cavendish, "soone of the R.H. the Lord and La. Cavendish," was buried on January 20th. This youthful Knight of the Bath was not quite eleven years of age at the time of his death. A son of "Mr. D. Atslow of London, phisitian," was buried in May, 1575. Mr. Pegge is almost certainly right in identifying this physician with Dr. Edward Atlowe, who was twice imprisoned for alleged complicity in plots on behalf of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Among the burials a considerable number of "nurse-children" from London are mentioned. This bears witness to the practice, which was common enough in those days in England, and which is still found—though not so much as formerly—in France, of parents sending out their infant children to be nursed in the country.

Records of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeenshire. Edited by David Littlejohn.—Vol. I. *Records prior to 1600.* (Printed for the New Spalding Club.)—A work of no small antiquarian value has been issued by the New Spalding Club as the first of two volumes in which it is proposed to elucidate the Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court records. We have here the six surviving Diet Books of this court relating wholly to the sixteenth century, the first and second of which are the earliest known to exist in Scotland; and the editor, Mr. David Littlejohn, LL.D., conveys an excellent idea of each by the threefold method of introductory remarks, a table of contents, and illustrative examples. The fault is not his that this volume of the work fulfils so little of the promise suggested by its title. It was not to be expected that the administrative and military functions of the sheriff, as the local representative of the Crown, should appear at all fully in these records; but, with allowance for the large mass of business engrossed by the Consistory and Baronial Courts and the Justices Ayre, it is disappointing to find such slight traces of the very considerable judicial powers—for example, in cases of witchcraft and in certain cases of murder—possessed by the sheriff before the institution of the Court of Session in 1532. The editor, however, explains that the recording of minor offences is due to the necessity of recovering the fine—a necessity which, of course, did not exist where the delinquent was executed or banished. As the Diet Books are wanting from 1511 to 1557, no light is thrown on the process, resulting apparently from the fact that the Court of Session dispensed with a jury in civil cases, by which

the sheriff mounted from the dignity of president to that of judge; but the change, however it came about, was probably as grievous to all the shires administered by territorial magnates as it certainly was to that of Aberdeen. There the Earls of Huntly, in whom the office became hereditary in 1541, dispensed much less than justice to their enemies, and a great deal more to their friends. Dr. Littlejohn has shown exemplary patience as well as skill in editing a volume which he admits "to contain very little of human living interest"; and not its least valuable feature is the notices which he has compiled of the early sheriffs and sheriffs-depute.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. H. W. LUCY is as amusing as usual in *Later Peeps at Parliament*, illustrated by Mr. F. C. Gould (Newnes). It would be possible to suggest a considerable number of points of doubt, but Mr. Lucy's account of Parliament does not profess to be *The Times* or *Manchester Guardian* account, and would not be so bright as it is if it were too strictly accurate. We do not know the amount of truth that there may be in the story, for example, of the clerical days of a Conservative metropolitan member now well known in the House itself. But we are given the suggestion that the dogs kept by him when rector of his parish increased to 300, and that there came on the top of this fact the unfortunate incident of his marrying the wrong man to the right lady at a wedding, after which "the best man went off with the bride." Of serious politics in the volume we remark the publication of a most interesting and very detailed account of the negotiations between Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain for the alterations to be made in the Home Rule Bill of 1886, which were carried on, as is well known, through Mr. Labouchere. We must, however, note, as we have done on other volumes which reproduce the current belief on the earlier facts, that Gladstone's preparation of the general lines of his Home Rule measure was not a secret from his former colleagues up to "the middle of December, 1885," but perfectly well known to those who were in the confidence of the Duke of Devonshire and kept him informed. Mr. Morley's 'Life of Gladstone' has given both sides of the story, but not with the fulness with which it will be treated whenever the letters of Sir William Harcourt and others who were concerned come to be published. The later story—namely, that of the early months of 1886—is perfectly presented in Mr. Lucy's pages. Of smaller points we complain of St. Stephen's Hall being described by the words "the corridor leading to the Lobby of the House of Commons." It does not lead to the Lobby. It leads to the Central Hall, and it is, as a fact, more used by the Lords than by the Commons, as the latter have a choice of more convenient routes. The historical interest and importance of St. Stephen's Hall lie in the fact that it reproduces the architecture and proportions of the original chapel, which, both before and after the veiling of its shape by the woodwork of a conventicle, played so great a part in English history. It was the chapel shape which caused the party division into right and left of the Speaker's chair; and the choice of St. Stephen's Hall as the home of the statues of Pitt, Fox, and others alluded to in Mr. Lucy's pages, was a fit one. That fitness is obscured in the allusion to Pitt's statue as though it stood in a corridor of the Lobby.

The account of the picture of the House of Commons in Pitt's time, which is in the National Portrait Gallery, treats as noteworthy the fact that "with the exception of one or two members.....all are uncovered."

It would be a mistake to infer that such was the ordinary practice of the House. The recent pictures of the House taken for sale by subscription represent the members uncovered in the same fashion; but this is for purposes of light and of portraiture and recognition. There are, of course, occasions when the whole House uncovers, and the artist may be supposed to have chosen one of them. We know that in the Long Parliament the members almost invariably sat covered, and there are several allusions in the Journals, and at least one order among those still in force, tending to show that the practice of sitting covered has only gradually declined. Another point on which we have always felt that Mr. Lucy has a full knowledge of the House since the early seventies rather than so accurate a knowledge of its history as that which Sir William Harcourt, for example, possessed, concerns his allusions to the connexion between Tea and Below-the-Gangway organizations. In this volume he names tea meetings as popular with the Radicals at the time of Fawcett's action against Gladstone in 1873. The Tea Room Conspiracy belongs to the history of the 1865 Parliament, and "the Tea Room" was the Radical cave of 1867, and a forerunner of the Radical Club of 1870-1880. The "Tea Room" was, however, the wider organization. Another passage suggests that the days are gone when half-a-crown indirectly obtains admission to the gallery. It may be so; but the present Lord Chancellor tells a story of having received that sum from a well-known Radical, to whom his appearance was unknown, for obtaining admission, the money being given under the impression that Sir Hardinge Giffard was an usher of the House. In a later note it is suggested that there was something of prejudice in the action of Queen Victoria in sending for Lord Hartington in 1880. It is, however, the fact that Lord Hartington was the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, that Gladstone had announced and had never withdrawn his demission from the councils of the party, while the colleagues of Lord Hartington on the Front Opposition Bench had prepared their Cabinet and given themselves places in precisely the fashion in which Cabinets have lately been suggested by the newspapers for the next Liberal Administration. Queen Victoria could not possibly have sent for Gladstone, direct, in the circumstances of the case, any more than the present King could send for Lord Rosebery as against Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. We are told by Mr. Lucy that Lord Herschell raised a storm among the Radicals by his disinclination to make use of the County Bench for party purposes. The statement is literally true, and may be supported by references to the newspapers of the time; but it is hardly true in the spirit. Chancellors had not been in the habit of appointing to the bench over the heads of Lords-Lieutenant. The Lords-Lieutenant were mostly Tories, and the Radicals naturally suggested that Chancellors, having the power to appoint, should exercise it. Lord Herschell rightly asked that his departure from what had been for some time unbroken practice should be preceded by a resolution of the House of Commons. That resolution was carried by the Radicals, and immediately acted upon by Lord Herschell. Mr. Lucy seems to ascribe to a certain pedantry on the part of the present authorities the refusal to allow newspaper statements to be put forward as the avowed ground for questions in the House. It is, however, the fact that Mr. Gully only followed the direction of Sir Erskine May's book, and that if breaches of the rule can be discovered in the past, it has at least been rigidly adhered to whenever attention has been drawn to the matter. No doubt under the present Speaker and the present Clerks at the table, especially

since the adoption of a limitation on the length of question-time, adherence to the rules which govern questions has been increasingly strict. It is, perhaps, kindness that prompts Mr. Lucy to say that Dr.—afterwards Sir Lyon, and then Lord—Playfair "did tolerably well" as Chairman of Committees. We should be inclined, on the contrary, to suggest that the notorious fact that this extraordinarily able man of science and practical statesman failed egregiously in the Chair, and that his intellectual inferior, Mr. Dodson, was the best occupant of the office ever yet discovered, goes to show that very special qualities are needed for the position, and that general ability is not the test.

We welcome Mr. Lucy's most entertaining volume, which also yields some of the most admirable of the caricatures of F. C. G. Two of very different kinds which face one another are among the best: one represents Mr. Parnell after "the split," sitting between Mr. Sexton and Mr. Healy, while the other shows "King Linseed" respectfully admiring his own Weymouth statue. The portrait of the Chancellor in his robes on a State occasion, with the coronet, will be recognized by those who have seen that powerful personage at the Coronation or at the opening or closing of Parliament as falling short of truth, while the general public will no doubt treat it as a most audacious example of the caricaturist's art. The comicality of the Earl of Halsbury's appearance only, however, enhances the amazement with which the stranger in the gallery of the Lords is brought to recognize the absolute mastery which this statesman, who, as Mr. Lucy shows, was nobody in the House of Commons, exercises over the Upper House.

Tracks of a Rolling Stone. By the Hon. Henry J. Coke. (Smith & Elder.)—It is not easy to withhold one's interest and attention from a book of reminiscences which includes the reception of the news of George IV.'s death, meetings with William IV. and his consort, and conversation with Lord Anglesey with regard to the leg he lost at Waterloo. Such a book is this, and seductive reading it makes. The author sat and listened while his father and Lord Lynedoch, over their port, rehearsed the siege of Mantua by the French in 1796. His father's town house was in Kensington, a little to the west of the present Natural History museum, and surrounded by meadows and hedge-bordered lanes. His school holidays were often spent at Holland House, when the great Lord Holland dined (owing to gout) in his bath-chair, and the greater Lady Holland, at the far end of the long table, gruffly ordered a groom of the chambers to "Go to my Lord. Take away his wine, and tell him, if he drinks any more, you have my orders to wheel him into the next room." This was before the guests at a great dinner party.

We may add that the writing of this volume, apart from its generous wealth of material, is pleasing. The author is apt at quotation, and has much of that genial humour as a *raconteur* which seems a lost art. Mention has been made of the author's school-days. He went first to Temple Grove preparatory school at East Sheen, then under the control of Dr. Pinkey, and "regarded as one of the most favoured of preparatory schools.....the atrium to Eton." What would the modern Eton boy say to a *régime* of this sort?—

"We began the day as at Dotheboys Hall with two large spoonfuls of sulphur and treacle. [Heaven knows the rest of the diet was not over-heating to the blood!] After an hour's lessons we breakfasted on one bowl of milk—'skyblue,' we called it—and one hunch of buttered bread, unbuttered at discretion. Our dinner began with pudding—generally rice—to save the butcher's bill. Then mutton—which was quite capable of taking

care of itself. Our only other meal was a basin of 'skyblue' and bread as before. As to cleanliness, I never had a bath, never bathed (at the school) during the two years I was there. On Saturday nights, before bed, our feet were washed by the housemaids in tubs, round which half a dozen of us sat at a time. Woe to the last comers! for the water was never changed. How we survived the food, or rather the want of it, is a marvel."

To this school, described as one of the best of its kind of the period, came the sons of the nobility and of wealthy people from homes of pomp and luxury. Yet we can scarcely say that we turn out finer men to-day, as regards physique, than our forefathers who fought at Waterloo. Here is an opinion that may interest some of the critics of latter-day scholastic education:—

"Did we learn much at Temple Grove? Let others answer for themselves. Acquaintance with the classics was the staple of a liberal education in those times. Temple Grove was the *atrium* to Eton, and gerund-grinding was its *raison d'être*. Before I was nine years old I daresay I could repeat—parrot, that is—several hundred lines of the *Æneid*. This, and some elementary arithmetic, geography, and drawing, which last I took to kindly, were dearly paid for by many tears and by temporarily impaired health. It was due to my pallid cheeks that I was removed."

In 1838, when he was eleven years old, the author's uncle, Henry Keppel, the future Admiral of the Fleet, took him to the Naval Academy at Gosport. Here some very severe bullying was usual for the benefit of new boys, roasting and wounding to a very serious extent being among the horrors of the place. During the winter of 1839-40 the author joined his first ship, H.M.S. *Blonde*, and saw service on the China station. His naval reminiscences are most interesting, though he never went beyond the midshipman stage, but soon after his father's death gave up a sea life to enter Cambridge. He was not studious, however, and risked rustication by crossing to the Continent with William Grey, who had been suddenly recalled to his post in Vienna owing to the insurrections of 1848. Here he met some famous people, and passed through interesting experiences. On his return to England, the discovery of gold in California roused all the adventurous side of his character, and he set out for America by way of the West Indies. Some readers will remember the work in which he chronicled his 'Ride over the Rocky Mountains,' 'Tracks of a Rolling Stone' may be cordially commended as an excellent piece of autobiography.

Home Life in France. By Miss Betham-Edwards. (Methuen & Co.)—It was a happy idea, just at this moment, to reprint in book form a number of papers on France and the French, contributed by the author to various periodicals. Miss Betham-Edwards writes with knowledge on a subject she may be said to have made her own, and, what is more, she writes sympathetically. Her papers extend over a wide field, ranging from social usages, housekeeping, and family life, to agriculture, hospitals and the law, education for boys and girls, and current literature; but the very number of subjects dealt with does not allow any one of them to be treated adequately or with a due sense of proportion, which was, perhaps, inevitable, the papers not being intended originally to be printed together. Such as it is, the book will be read with interest and profit by all those who wish to make themselves acquainted with French home life, and to get an insight into many customs and habits of the French people. One of the most valuable chapters in this volume is that entitled 'Fiction and Firesides,' in which Miss Betham-Edwards very ably points out the mistake made by those who derive their knowledge of our neighbours' modes of thought and living from the works of their novelists and playwrights. It is a pity the chapter is so short,

as it might easily and usefully be extended. In fact, a whole volume could be written on the subject, and no one would be more competent to undertake the task than the author. There is no doubt that the French have never been more cruelly libelled abroad than by their own authors whose works are read in foreign countries. In these times of *entente cordiale* it would be doing both countries a service to explain to the English reader the immense difference there is in France between 'Fiction and Firesides,' as it is aptly put. The illustrations, consisting of reproductions of paintings by French artists, or of photographs, are fairly good and interesting.

In Health and Holiness (Burns & Oates) Mr. Francis Thompson writes eloquently on that abuse of asceticism which does not recognize that the body is bound up with the soul, and that each has, if we may so phrase it, inextinguishable claims. The theme is hardly new to thinking persons. Carlyle, for instance, dwelt on it in connexion with the word "hell," but Mr. Thompson throws some interesting side-lights on it, comparing Italy with the harsh North and the men of former times with the present race, which has less riotous animality and a plentiful supply of neurotic tendencies. Science has helped us here to good sense. We know, for instance, that some forms of penance practised by the devout in Puseyite days are a sure way to promote hysteria. It is pointed out that we have to foster the energies of the body, without forgetting to foster also the energies of the will. The late Archbishop Porter, S.J.,

"was wisely right. He was aware that men of sedentary habit and unshakably introspective temperament may endure spiritual torments for which a fortnight's walking-tour is more sovereign than the exercises of St. Ignatius."

Mr. Thompson notes that the saints of old, however severe their penances, did not reduce themselves to laziness or inactivity—in fact, they were great workers in the world. The Rev. George Tyrrell, who introduces the little volume, rightly calls attention to the admirable quality of its style.

Some Feudal Mills. By John Elton. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—This is a useful book for the general antiquary or the writer on topographical subjects. It is in reality the fourth volume on the 'History of Corn Milling,' planned some years ago by the late Mr. Richard Bennett, a successful Liverpool miller, and chiefly carried out by Mr. Elton. To previous volumes on the history of this industry we gave favourable notice in these columns some years ago, and the last is as fully deserving of praise and of more general interest to those not connected with the trade. In these pages are set forth the actual operation of the various laws and customs of the milling soke of the superior lord in different districts. They show how the march of the times evoked such popular hostility to these seigniorial claims that they were at last overcome and extinguished. Here and again survivals of these milling customs lingered on down to our own days; for it must be remembered that as no general statute ever created milling soke, so no law at one stroke abolished it throughout the kingdom. Each district had to struggle for itself to obtain relief from what was once a valuable boon, but had become "an intolerable yoke on the people and an impolitic hindrance to industrial and commercial progress." The old feudal mills whose history is here told after such an interesting fashion are the Castle mills, Dublin; the Shrewsbury Abbey mills; the Dee mills, Chester; the King's mills, of the royal borough of Liverpool (at considerable length); and the Jedburgh Corporation mills. The value of the book is a good deal increased

by the illustrations, which include a variety of plans, and an early picture of Dee mills from a sixteenth-century sketch in the Harleian MSS.

James Legge, Missionary and Scholar. By his Daughter, Helen Edith Legge. (Religious Tract Society.)—James Legge was born at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, on December 20th, 1815. In 1829 he entered the Grammar School of Aberdeen, where he acquired such readiness in Latin that it became as easy for him to write in that language as in English. He entered the University of Aberdeen in 1831 as First Bursar, and left it in 1836 as Huttonian Prizeman. The examination for this had lasted four days. Of this he has given the following account:—

"The three candidates were left until midnight in the care of the porter and sacristan, who procured for them six bottles of good old port 'for strengthening and stimulus during the competition.' On the last evening, when the clock struck twelve, and the porter removed the box containing their papers, he admitted three youths, friends of the three candidates, who had been invited by them to come and celebrate the close of the examination by helping them to finish off the bottles of port."

Legge had set his heart upon going out as a missionary to the Chinese, but China being then a sealed book to Europeans, he was sent out by the London Missionary Society in July, 1839, to Malacca, where an Anglo-Chinese college had been erected, the project of the first missionary to China, Dr. Robert Morrison. Of this Legge became Principal. He had under his charge forty-five Chinese boys, and it became his cherished conviction "that English missionaries should seek to train up Chinamen themselves to be teachers and evangelists to their countrymen." In 1843 the college was removed to the newly ceded island of Hong-Kong. Here he began his lifelong task. He studied the classical books of China, and the results of his toil were gradually given to the world in his edition of the Chinese Classics, in eight volumes; and in six volumes of the "Sacred Books of the East," edited by Max Müller.

In 1876 Dr. Legge settled in Oxford as Professor of Chinese, which position he held until his death on November 20th, 1897, in his eighty-second year. He was very happy at Oxford, which he regarded as being "next to Hong-Kong the most delightful place in the world." Miss Legge, in this tribute to her father's memory, has produced an interesting book and a valuable contribution to the history of Chinese missions. The book contains portraits and other illustrations.

Hurrell Froude. By Louise Imogen Guiney. (Methuen.)—That Hurrell Froude should become the victim of an æsthetic stylist is a fate harder than his early death, even though he was "the lost Pleiad of the Oxford Movement," known to history as "a sort of May-orchard coronal which the wind has no power to scatter, rather than by virtue of any personal innings in the complex game of life." This is not a promising start, but the rest is better than the first page leads us to expect. The author's style is not always unintelligible and precious, and by dint of a great deal of quotation we are brought fairly near to that strange inspirer of Newman. The author rightly describes Froude as one not so much born to lead, as to prompt those who are born to be leaders; as he put it himself, "Keble is my fire, and I am his poker." We think she thoroughly makes out the indebtedness of Newman to Froude, and shows the essential originality of the latter. Whether it was worth while to fill half a volume with reprints of other people's opinions, which readers of such a book as this may well know beforehand, we think very doubtful. What the appearance of this book suggests is the republication of the 'Remains'—or rather,

about two-thirds of them; for though Miss Guiney tells a good deal that is interesting to those who know nothing of the subject, she only makes one more desirous of having the 'Remains' on one's shelves.

The Women of Shakespeare's Family, by Mary Rose (Lane), is an addition to the number of souvenirs of Shakespeare and of Stratford-on-Avon. There is nothing new in it except the words of the inscription affixed in 1902 by Mr. Stanley Cooper to the supposed tomb of Madame Elizabeth Barnard at Abingdon; yet it presents us with a few pleasantly written and daintily printed pages about the facts we know concerning Shakespeare's feminine relatives. Photo-lithographs of some of the homes they dwelt in, and the fancies that the writer bases upon probabilities, eke out the limited material for the text.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN send us the first volumes of their "Illustrated Pocket Scott," "Dickens," and "Thackeray," which are respectively *Waverley*, *The Pickwick Papers*, and *Vanity Fair*. We anticipate a great success for these editions, which the use of India paper reduces to a wonderfully compact form. The type is good, especially in 'Waverley,' which has Mr. Lang's essay and notes, and illustrations which became popular, we think, in the "Border" edition of the novels. 'Pickwick' is introduced by Charles Dickens, Jun., with the illustrations of the first edition; and 'Vanity Fair' has the author's characteristic drawings, which must always be the illustrations, whatever their technical demerits. The design on the binding of the volumes by Mr. A. A. Turbayne is in good taste.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Blue Book of Missions, 1905, edited by H. O. Dwight, 4/ Thorne (H.), Bible Readings on the Book of Genesis, 2 vols. cr. 8vo, each 2/6
Walker (G. S.), The Pictures of the Divine Artist, 3/6 net.
Words of Help on Belief and Conduct, by Various Authors, edited by the Rev. A. B. Buckland, cr. 8vo, 2/6

Law.

- Copnall (H. H.), A Practical Guide to the Administration of Highway Law, 8vo, 15/ net.

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- Macquoid (P.), A History of English Furniture, Part 6, folio, 7/6 net.
Munro (R.), Archaeology and False Antiquities, 8vo, 7/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

- Benson (A. C.), Peace, and other Poems, 12mo, 5/ net.
More Cricket Songs, by N. Gale, imp. 16mo, 2/ net.
Pinkerton (T.), A New Medea, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Stotsenburg (J. H.), An Impartial Study of the Shakespeare Title, 8vo, 10/6 net.

Music.

- Schubert, by E. Duncan, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Philosophy.

- Long (F. P.), Outlines from Plato, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Maxwell (J.), Metaphysical Phenomena, 8vo, 10/ net.

History and Biography.

- Brandes (G.), Main Currents in Nineteenth-Century Literature: Vol. 6, Naturalism in England, 1875, 8vo, 12 net.
Danvers (F. C.), "Israel Redivivus," cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Elgin (The Earl of), by G. M. Wrong, 8vo, 7/6 net.
Knox (John), by J. Glaess, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Napoleon: The First Phase, by G. Browning, 8vo, 10/6 net.
Sauborn (A. F.), Paris and the Social Revolution, 16/ net.
Upton Letters (The), by T. B., ex. cr. 8vo, 7/6 net.
Venice (A Short History of), by W. R. Thayer, 12mo, 6/6 net.
Wagner (Richard) to Mathilde Wesendonck, translated by W. A. Ellis, 8vo, 16/ net.

Geography and Travel.

- Bahama Islands, by G. B. Shattuck, imp. 8vo, 42/ net.
Meyrick (F.), Memories of Life at Oxford, and Experiences in Italy, Greece, Turkey, Germany, Spain, and Elsewhere, 8vo, 12/ net.
Whiteley (D. E.) and Davis (C.), The Commission of H.M.S. Bulwark, Mediterranean Station, 1902-5, cr. 8vo, 4/ net.

Sports and Pastimes.

- Golfer's Year-Book, 1905, edited by J. L. Low, cr. 8vo, 3/6

Education.

- Creasey (C. H.), Technical Education in Evening Schools, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Philology.

- Galdós (Benito Pérez), Trafalgar, edited by F. A. Kirkpatrick, 12mo, 4/

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- Abbott (H. L.), Problems of the Panama Canal, 6/6 net.
Bethell (H. A.), Modern Guns and Gunnery, 8vo, 10/6 net.
Burnet (J.), Manual of Diseases of Children, 8vo, 6/6 net.

- Friedberger and Fröhner's Veterinary Pathology, translated by M. H. Hayes, Vol. 2, 8vo, 10/6 net.
Jellott (H.), A Manual of Midwifery, 8vo, 21/ net.
Magna (H.), Superstition in Medicine, cr. 8vo, 4/ net.
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13, Warwick Mansions, Cromwell Crescent, W.

IN A curious book, which in itself merits a brief description, I have found what I make bold to call the first mention of cricket played in India.

The title of the book is 'A Compendious History of the Indian Wars,' by Clement Downing (London, 1737). It does not seem to have been used by Sir Henry Yule when compiling his Anglo-Indian glossary, though it abounds with "Hobson-Jobsons" that would have been dear to his heart. Raja is always printed as "Rodger," Nawab as "Annabob," and Subahdar as "Subberdaw." The author was a sailor who took part in the sea-fights against the Maratha "pyrate" Angria; and consequently it is not unnatural that he should call all Marathas "Angrians."

However, to come to the point. When his boat was lying for a fortnight in some channel of the Gulf of Cambay, Clement Downing writes (p. 229):—

"Tho' all the Country round was inhabited by the *Culeys*, we every day diverted ourselves with playing at Cricket, and other Exercises, which they would come and be Spectators of. But we never ventured to recreate ourselves in this Method, without having Arms for ourselves, and guarded by some of our Soldiers, lest the Country should come down on us."

I may add that the 'New English Dictionary'

quotes a reference for a similar game of "sailors' cricket," played at Aleppo as early as circa 1676.

JAS. S. COTTON.

CROMWELL AND IRISH PRISONERS.

WITH regard to Cromwell and the Irish prisoners alluded to by Mr. Dennehy in your issue of May 13th, I may observe that traditions remain in several Scottish families that their relatives who "were concerned" in the rising of 1745, and were too youthful to be hanged for high treason, were sold as slaves to West Indian and American planters. Two of these—Andrew Johnston and Fergus Grahame—lived to return to Scotland, where they died very old men. Certainly in Scotland, if not in England, convicts were carried free by the captains of ships, and sold for what they could get for them in the plantations during the reign of George II. I have also an extract from *The New York Gazette*, May 1st, 1774, advertising:—

"Servants just arrived from Scotland to be sold on board the Commerce, Capt. Ferguson, master, lying at the Ferry Stairs, among which are a number of weavers, tailors, blacksmiths, nailers, shoemakers, butchers, hatters, and spinners, 14 to 35 years of age. For terms apply to Henry White or said Master on board."

It is affirmed that people were kidnapped and sold to merchant captains by impecunious lairds in the Highlands, and that the widow of the most notorious of these lairds was presented to George IV. when he visited Edinburgh.

C. L. JOHNSTONE,

Author of 'Historical Families of Dumfriesshire.'

23, Leeson Park, Dublin, May 21st, 1905.

WHILE grateful to Prof. Mahaffy for his kindly reference to the pages of S. R. Gardiner's 'History of the Commonwealth,' in which are set forth the conclusions of that writer as to the improbability of the orders given by the Cromwellian Government of Ireland for the transportation to Barbados of native prisoners ever having been carried out, I am compelled to remark that the question at issue is not what Gardiner's views were, but as to what degree of value is ascribable to the evidences which indicate that such transportation actually took place.

I have shown that the Order Books of the Parliamentary Commissioners, still preserved in Dublin Castle, prove that contracts were entered into for the purpose of carrying out the contemplated transportation. It must, however, be admitted that this is not sufficient to attest that the operation referred to was really carried out. It is therefore desirable to ascertain how the testimony on this point stands. For my part I prefer the evidence of Sir William Petty, given in his 'Political Anatomy of Ireland, 1672,' to that of Gardiner, recorded two hundred years later. Petty was an eyewitness of the facts he dealt with. He was one of the physicians to the Parliamentary army, and, as his services proved, was about the last man in the world to commit himself to baseless assertion. His wonderfully accurate 'Survey of Ireland,' carried out under tremendous difficulties, was alone sufficient to make his fame. In chap. iv. of the 'Political Anatomy' Petty says:—

"About 504,000 of the Irish perished, and were wasted by the sword, plague, famine, hardship, and banishment, between the 23rd of October, 1641, and the same day 1652."

Petty goes on to calculate the number of those who died from each of the various causes enumerated in the foregoing extract, and sums up as follows:—

"So, as subtracting 412,000, 500 dying of the plague, and 37 massacred English, it follows that 167,000 died in 11 years by the sword and famine, and other hardships. Which I think not

incredible, for supposing half the number, viz., 87,000, died in 11 years of famine and cold, transportation to Spain and Barbados, etc., it is not hard to believe that the other 87,000 perished by the sword."

Clearly Petty knew that there had been a large transportation of Irish to the West Indies. Lingard, in his 'History of England,' vol. xi. p. 131 (third edition), quotes Petty as stating that 6,000 boys and women were sent away. He adds:—

"After the conquest of Jamaica in 1655 the Protector, that he might people it, resolved to transport a thousand Irish boys and a thousand Irish girls to the island. At first the young women only were demanded: to which it is replied: 'Although we must use force in taking them up, yet it being so much for their own good and likely to be of so great advantage to the public, it is not in the least doubted that you may have such number of them as you think fit' (Thurloe, iv. 23)."

Lingard also quotes Henry Cromwell to the same purport. It is, of course, easy to assert that the policy of transportation was never put into effect, but I fail to see how the evidence of Petty, who was a capable and trusted servant of the Parliamentary Commissioners, can possibly be disregarded.

I am endeavouring to ascertain if there are any records available in Barbados casting light on this most interesting question.

WILLIAM F. DENNEHY.

'DICTIONARY OF INDIAN BIOGRAPHY.'

(Second List.)

May 12th, 1905.

By the courtesy of the Editor of *The Athenæum*, I have been permitted to publish the following list of names of the deceased persons (301-600) who have been provisionally selected for inclusion in the 'Dictionary of Indian Biography,' to be published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. in the autumn. This work is intended to contain biographical notices of about 2,000 to 2,500 persons, living or dead, Europeans or natives of India, connected with India since about the year 1750 A.D. Suggestions are invited, and it is hoped that readers of *The Athenæum* will bring any important omissions to my notice. Letters should be addressed to 61, Cornwall Gardens, S. Kensington, S.W.

C. E. BUCKLAND, Editor 'D.I.B.'

Coffin, Sir Isaac Campbell, Lieutenant-General, 1800-72
Coghlan, Sir William M., General, 1803-85
Coke, Sir John, Major-General, 1806-97
Cole, Sir Christopher, Captain R.N., 1770-1838
Colebrooke, Henry Thomas, Member of the Supreme Council, 1785-1837
Colebrooke, Sir Thomas Edward, Baronet, Author, 1813-90
Collett, Sir Henry, Lieutenant-General, 1836-1901
Colley, Sir George Pomeroy, Major-General, 1835-81
Collins, John, Colonel, Political, ?-1807
Colville, Sir James William, Chief Justice, Bengal, 1810-80
Colville, Sir Charles, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, 1769-1843
Colvin, John Russell, Lieutenant-Governor, N.W.P., 1807-1853
Combermere, Stapleton Cotton, first Viscount, Commander-in-Chief in India, 1773-1865
Compton, Sir Herbert Abingdon Draper, Chief Justice, Bombay, 1770-1846
Comyn, Sir Robert Buckley, Chief Justice, Madras, 1792-1853
Conemara, Robert Bourke, first Baron, Governor of Madras, 1827-1902
Conolly, Arthur, Captain, murdered at Bokhara, 1807-42?
Conolly, Edward Barry, Captain, killed in Afghanistan, 1806-40
Conolly, Henry Valentine, Madras Civil Service, 1806-55
Conran, Henry, Major, 1738-1810
Conway, Thomas Henry Somerset, Brigadier-General, ?-1837
Cooke, Edward, Captain R.N., 1772-93
Cooper, Thomas Thorneville, Traveller and Author, 1839-78
Corbett, Sir Stuart, Brigadier-General, ?-1865
Corderoy, John Graham, Resident at Hyderabad, 1833-1903
Cornish, William Robert, Surgeon-General, Madras, 1828-97
Cornwallis, Charles, first Marquis, Governor-General, 1783-1805
Cornwallis, Sir William, Naval Commander-in-Chief, 1774-1819
Corrie, Right Rev. Daniel, Bishop of Madras, 1777-1837
Cosby, Sir Henry Augustus Montagu, Lieutenant-General, 1743-1822
Cotton, Sir Arthur Thomas, General, Irrigation Engineer, 1803-99
Cotton, Sir George, Merchant, 1842-1905
Cotton, Right Rev. George Edward Lynch, Bishop of Calcutta, 1813-66

Cotton, Joseph, Royal Navy and E. I. Co.'s Marine, 1745-1825
Cotton, Sir Sydney, Lieutenant-General and Author, 1792-1874
Cotton, Sir Willoughby, General, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, 1783-1860
Courtin, Jacques Ignace, French Chief at Dacca, ?-?
Cowasji, Framji, Merchant and Philanthropist, Bombay, 1768-1851
Cowell, Edward Byles, Scholar and Orientalist, 1826-1903
Cowley, Henry Wellesley, first Baron, Lieutenant-Governor in Oudh, 1773-1847
Craig, Sir James Henry, General, 1748-1812
Crawford, Sir Thomas, Director-General A.M.S., 1824-95
Crawford, John, Authority on the Eastern Archipelago, 1783-1868
Creslock, Henry Hope, Lieutenant-General and Artist, 1831-91
Crommelin, Charles, Governor of Bombay, ?-?
Cross, John Kynaston, Under-Secretary of State for India, 1832-87
Crowe, Sir Joseph Archer, Journalist and Correspondent, 1825-96
Csomay de Koros, Alexander, Traveller and Scholar, 1784-1842
Cubbon, Sir Mark, Lieutenant-General, Commissioner of Mysore, 1785-1861
Cubitt, William George, Colonel, V.C., 1835-1903
Cunningham, Sir Alexander, Major-General, Archaeologist, Author, 1814-93
Cunningham, Francis, Engineer and Editor, 1820-75
Cunningham, Joseph Davey, Captain, Political and Author, 1812-51
Cureton, Sir Charles, General, 1826-91
Cureton, Charles Robert, Adjutant-General in India, 1789-1848
Cureton, Edward Burgoyne, Lieutenant-General, 1822-94
Currie, Bertram Wodehouse, Member of the Council of India, 1827-96
Currie, Sir Frederick, Baronet, of the Supreme Council, 1799-1875
Curwen, Henry, Journalist, 1845-92
D'Aguilar, Sir George Charles, Lieutenant-General, 1784-1855
Dalgleish, Andrew, Pioneer of Trade, ?-1888
Dalhousie, George Ramsay, ninth Earl of, Commander-in-Chief in India, 1770-1838
Dalhousie, James Andrew Brown-Ramsay, first Marquis of, Governor-General, 1812-80
Dallas, Sir George, Baronet, Indian Civilian and Author, 1758-1833
Dallas, Sir Thomas, ?-1839
Dalrymple, Alexander, Hydrographer to the E.I.Co., 1737-1808
Dalton, Edward Tuite, Major-General, Ethnologist, 1815-80
Dalton, John, Captain, Defender of Trichinopoly, 1725-1811
Daly, Sir Henry Dermot, General, Political, 1821-95
Dalyell, Sir Robert Anstruther, Member of Council of India, 1831-90
Darnley, Guybon Henry, Indian Civilian, 1846-79
Dance, Sir Nathaniel, E.I.Co.'s Naval Service, 1748-1827
Daniell, Thomas, Artist, 1740-1840
Daniell, William, Artist, ?-1837
Danvers, Sir Juland, of the India Office, 1826-1902
Darbhanga, Sir Lachmeswar Singh, Maharaja Bahadur of, 1856-98
Darmesteter, James, Professor, Linguist, Author, 1849-94
Daud Shah, Afghan Commander-in-Chief, ?-?
Davidson, Cuthbert, Colonel, Political, 1810-62
Davies, Sir Robert Henry, Lieutenant-Governor of Panjab, 1824-1902
Davies, Sir William George, Major-General, 1828-98
Davis, Samuel, Indian Civilian, 1760-1819
Davison, Sir Henry, Chief Justice Bombay and Madras, ?-1860
Day, Francis, Ichthyologist, 1829-89
Dealtry, Right Rev. Thomas, Bishop of Madras, 1796-1861
De, Rev. Lal Bihari, Educationist and Author, 1826-94
Deb, Raja Bahadur Kali Krishna, Leader among Hindus, 1809-74
Deb, Maharaja Bahadur Sir Narendra Krishna, Member of Legislative Council, 1822-1903
Deb, Sir Radha Kanta, Raja Bahadur, Leader and Author, 1784-1867
De Boigne, Benoit, Count, 1751-1830
Delafosse, Henry George, Major-General, 1835-1905
Denison, Sir William Thomas, Colonel, Governor of Madras, 1804-71
Dennis, William Henry, Lieutenant-Colonel, Author, 1785?-1842
Derby, Edward Henry Stanley, fifteenth Earl of, Secretary of State for India, 1826-93
Derozio, Henry Louis Vivian, Poet, Journalist, and Teacher, 1800-1831
De Souza, Sir Walter Eugene, Philanthropist, 1846-97
Devie, Arthur William, Artist, 1763-1822
Dey, Raj Krishna, Doctor, ?-1840
Dey, Ram Dulal, Bengali Millionaire, 1759-1825
Dick, George, Governor of Bombay, 1739-1818
Dick, Sir Robert Henry, Major-General, 1735-1846
Dick-Cunyngham, William Henry, Lieutenant-Colonel, V.C., 1851-1900
Dickinson, John, Reformer, Author, 1815-76
Digby, William, Journalist, Author, 1840-1904
Dobson, George Edward, Doctor and Zoologist, 1848-95
Dodgson, Sir David Scott, General, 1822-98
Donkin, Sir Rufane Shaw, General, 1773-1841
Doran, Sir John, Lieutenant-General, 1824-1903
Dorin, Joseph Alexander, Member of the Supreme Council, 1802-72
Dormer, Hon. Sir James Charlesmagne, Commander-in-Chief, Madras, 1834-93
Douglas, Right Rev. Henry Alexander, Bishop of Bombay, 1821-75
Douglas, James, Sheriff of Bombay, Author, 1826-1904
Douglas, Sir Thomas Montesth, General, 1787-1868
Doverton, Sir John, Lieutenant-General, 1768-1847
Doverton, Sir John, General, 1783-1857
Doverton, John, Eurasian, Captain Commandant Nizam's Service, 1800?-53
Dow, Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel, Historian, ?-1779

Dowdeswell, George, Member of the Supreme Council 1765-1852
Dowdeswell, William, Acting Commander-in-Chief in India, 1761-1828
Downson, John, Professor and Author, 1820-81
D'Oyly, Sir Charles, Baronet, Indian Civilian, Artist, 1781-1845
Draper, Elizabeth, wife of D. Draper, Member of Council, Bombay, 1744-78
Draper, Sir William, Lieutenant-General, 1721-87
Drew, Frederick, Governor of Ladak, Author, 1836-91
Drummond, Hon. Sir Edmund, Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W.P., 1813-95
Drysdale, Sir William, Lieutenant-General, 1819-1900
Dubois, Jean A., Abbé, Missionary, Author, 1765-1848
Duff, Rev. Dr. Alexander, Missionary, 1806-78
Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple Hamilton Temple Blackwood, first Marquis of, Viceroy and Governor-General, 1826-1902
Duncan, Jonathan, Governor of Bombay, 1756-1811
Dundas, James, Captain, V.C., 1842-79
Dupleix, Marquis, Joseph Francis, Governor of Pondicherry, 1697-1764
Dunand, Sir Henry Marlon, Major-General, Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, 1812-71
Dutt, Michael Madhusudan, Barrister, Poet, 1824-73
Dutt, Rajendra, Homeopathic Doctor, 1818-89
Dutt, Sasi Chandra, Rai Bahadur, Author, 1825-86
Dutt, Toru, Poetess and Authoress, 1856-77
Dyce-Sombre, David Ochterlony, 1808-51
Earle, William, Major-General, 1833-85
East, Sir Edward Hyde, Baronet, Chief Justice, Bengal, 1764-1847
Eastwick, Edward Backhouse, Political and Linguist, 1814-83
Eastwick, Robert William, Captain, E.I.Co.'s Marine Service, 1772-1865
Eastwick, William Joseph, Captain, Member of the Council of India, 1808-89
Eden, Hon. Sir Ashley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 1831-87
Eden, Hon. Emily, Authoress, 1797-1869
Edgar, Sir John Ware, Indian Civil Service, Bengal, 1839-1902
Edmonstone, Sir George Frederick, Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W.P., 1813-64
Edmonstone, Neil Benjamin, Member of the Supreme Council, 1765-1841
Edwards, Sir Herbert Benjamin, Major-General, Commissioner, Panjab, 1819-68
Egerton, Charles Chandler, E.I.Co.'s Medical Service, 1798-1885
Egerton, Philip Henry, Indian Civil Service, Panjab, 1824-93
Elgin and Kincardine, James Bruce, eighth Earl of, Viceroy and Governor-General, 1811-63
Elias, Ney, Political and Traveller, 1844-97
Elliott, Sir Daniel, Member of Council, Madras, 1798-1872
Ellenborough, Edward Law, first Earl of, Governor-General, 1790-1871
Elles, Sir William Kidston, Lieutenant-General, 1837-96
Elliott, Edward King, Lieutenant-Colonel, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, 1811-65
Elliott, Sir Henry Miers, Foreign Secretary, India, and Author, 1808-53
Elliott, Hugh, Governor of Madras, 1752-1830
Elliott, Sir Walter, Member of Council, Madras, 1803-87
Elliott, Sir William Henry, General, 1792-1874
Ellis, Sir Barrow Helbert, Member of the Supreme Council, 1823-87
Ellis, Francis Whyte, Indian Civil Service, Madras, Linguist, ?-1819
Ellis, Robert Staunton, Member of the Council of India, 1825-77
Elphinstone, George William Keith, Commander-in-Chief at Kabul, 1782-1842
Elphinstone, John, thirteenth Baron, Governor of Bombay, 1807-60
Elphinstone, Mountstuart, Governor of Bombay, 1779-1859
Empson, William, Professor at Haileybury, 1791-1852
England, Sir Richard, General, 1793-1883
Erskine, Henry Napier Bruce, Indian Civil Service, Bombay, 1832-93
Erskine, James Claudius, Member of Council, Bombay, 1821-93
Erskine, William, Master in Equity, Bombay, and Author, 1773-1852
Escalle, James, E.I.Co.'s Medical Service, Mesmerist, 1808-59
Evans, Sir Griffith Humphrey Pugh, Member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, 1840-1902
Evans, Sir William David, Recorder of Bombay, 1767-1821
Everest, Sir George, Surveyor-General of India, 1790-1866
Ewald, —, Professor, Oriental Linguist, and Author, 1803-75
Exmouth, Edward Pellew, first Viscount, Naval Commander-in-Chief, India, 1757-1833
Byre, Sir Vincent, General, 1811-81
Falconer, Hugh, Botanist, 1808-65
Falkland, Lucius Bentinck Cary, tenth Viscount, Governor of Bombay, 1803-84
Fallon, S. W., Educationist and Linguist, 1817-80
Fane, Sir Henry, Commander-in-Chief in India, 1778-1840
Fane, Walter, Major-General, 1828-85
Farquhar, John, Superintendent of Gunpowder Factory 1751-1826
Fay, Mrs., Authoress, ?-1817
Feer, Henri Leon, Librarian and Linguist, 1830-1902
Fenwick, G. R., Major, Journalist, ?-1904
Fergusson, James, Student of Architecture, Writer, 1808-98
Field, Sir John, Major-General, 1821-99
Filose, Jean Baptiste, Colonel, served under Sindia, 1775-1846
Filose, Michael, Colonel, Adventurer, ?-after 1797
Firoz Shah, Leader of Mutineers, ?-?
Fisher, Thomas, in the E.I. House, Biographical Writer, 1772-1836
FitzClarence, Lord Frederick, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, 1799-1854
FitzClarence, Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey, Governor of Bombay, 1818-85
FitzGerald and Vesey, William Vesey, Lord, President of the Board of Control, 1783-1843

Fletcher, Sir Henry, Baronet, Chairman Court of Directors, 1727-1807
 Floyd, Sir John, Baronet, General, 1748-1818
 Forbes, Archibald, Correspondent, Author, 1838-1900
 Forbes, Sir Charles, Baronet, Merchant, Bombay, 1774-1849
 Forbes, David, Major-General, 1777?-1849
 Forbes, Duncan, Professor, Linguist, Author, 1798-1868
 Forbes, James, Indian Civilian, Author, 1749-1819
 Forchhammer, Emmanuel, Antiquary, Philologist, Burma, 1851-90
 Fordyce, Sir John, Lieutenant-General, 2-1877
 Forjett, Charles, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 2-1890
 Forlong, James George Rorke, Major-General, 1824-1904
 Forrest, Thomas, E.I.Co.'s Marine Service, 1729?-1802?
 Forster, George, Traveller, Author, 2-1792
 Forster, Henry, Colonel, 1793-1863
 Forster, Henry Pitts, Master of the Mint, Calcutta, 1766?-1815
 Forsyth, James, Sportsman and Author, 1838-71
 Forsyth, Sir John, Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, 1799-1883
 Fortescue, Thomas, Commissioner at Delhi, 1784-1872
 Fortescue, Robert, Botanist and Author, 1813-80
 Foster, Sir Charles John, Member of the Council of India, 1813-90
 Foulis, Sir Edward, Major-General, 1752-1830
 Fox, Henry Watson, Missionary, 1817-48
 Francis, Sir Philip, Member of the Supreme Council, 1740-1818
 Franklin, William, Lieutenant-Colonel, Author, 1763-1839
 Franks, Sir John, Judge, Calcutta, 1770-1852
 Franks, Sir Thomas Harte, Major-General, 1808-62
 Fraser, Alexander, General, 1824-98
 Fraser, Sir Charles Crawford, Major-General, 1829-95
 Fraser, Hugh, Colonel, Chief Commissioner, Agra, 2-1858
 Fraser, James Baillie, Political, Author, Artist, 1785-1856
 Fraser, James Stuart, General, Resident at Hyderabad, 1783-1809
 Fraser, William, Indian Civilian, Resident at Delhi, 1784-1835
 French, Right Rev. Thomas Valpy, Bishop of Lahore, 1825-91
 Frere, Sir Henry Bartle Edward, Baronet, Governor of Bombay, 1815-84
 Frere, William Edward, Member of Council, Bombay, 1811-80
 Fullerton, William, Colonel, 1754-1808
 Furdunji, Naooji, Teacher, Reformer, 1817-85
 Fyers, Sir William Augustus, General, 1816-95
 Fytche, Albert, Major-General, Chief Commissioner of British Burma, 1823-92
 Galloway, Sir Archibald, Chairman Court of Directors, 1780?-1850
 Gambier, Sir Edward John, Chief Justice, Madras, 1794-1879
 Garcia de Tassay, Joseph Heliodore, Professor and Linguist, 1794-1878
 Gardner, Alexander Haughton, Colonel, 1785-1877
 Gardner, William, V.C., 1821-97
 Gardner, William Linneus, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1770-1835
 Garnett, Arthur William, Colonel, 1829-61
 Garth, Sir Richard, Chief Justice, Bengal, 1820-1903
 Garcock, Sir John, General, 2-1874
 Gawler, John Cox, Colonel, 2-1882
 Geary, Grattan, Journalist and Author, 2-1900
 Gell, Right Rev. Frederick, Bishop of Madras, 1810-1902
 Gerard, Alexander, Surveyor, Traveller, 1792-1839
 Gerard, James Gilbert, Medical Service, Traveller, 1795-1835
 Gerard, Patrick, Captain, Scientist, 1794-1848
 Ghose, Girish Chandra, Editor, Author, 1829-69
 Ghose, Hara Chandra, Small Cause Court Judge, Calcutta, 1808-68
 Ghose, Kasi Prasad, Critic and Author, 1808-73
 Ghose, Man Mohan, Barrister, Calcutta, 1844-66
 Ghose, Ram Gopal, Reformer and Patriot, 1813-68
 Ghulam Hassan Khan, Nawab Sir, Envoy at Kabul, 2-1881
 Ghulam Hossein Khan, Author, 2-?
 Gibbs, James, Member of the Supreme Council, 1825-86
 Gibbs, Sir Samuel, Major-General, 2-1815
 Gibson, Alexander, Conservator of Forests, Bombay, 1800-1867
 Gilbert, Sir Walter Raleigh, Baronet, Member of the Supreme Council, 1785-1853
 Gilchrist, John Borthwick, Principal, Professor, Linguist, 1759-1841
 Gillespie, Sir Robert Rollo, Major-General, 1766-1814
 Giraud, Herbert John, Bombay Medical Service, 1817-88
 Gladwin, Francis, Historian, Professor, Linguist, 2-1815?
 Gleig, Rev. George Robert, Chaplain-General, Historian, 1796-1888
 Glenelg, Charles Grant, Baron, President Board of Control, 1778-1866
 Goddard, Thomas, Brigadier-General, 1740?-83
 Godeheu, M., Governor-General of the French Settlements, 2-?
 Godwin, Sir Henry Thomas, Major-General, 1764-1853
 Goethals, Most Rev. Archbishop, 1833-1907
 Goldney, Philip, Brigadier-General, 1802-57
 Goldsmid, Henry Edward, Indian Civil Service, Bombay, 1812-55
 Goldstucker, Theodore, Professor, Orientalist, 1821-72
 Gomm, Sir William Maynard, Field-Marshal, 1784-1875
 Gopal, Madan, Rai Bahadur, Lawyer, 2-1904
 Gordon, Charles George, Major-General, 1833-85
 Gordon, Sir James Davidson, Chief Commissioner of Mysore, 1835-89
 Goreb, Rev. Nehemiah, Missionary, Writer on Religion, 1825-95
 Gorresio, Commendatore Gasparo, Sanskrit Philologist, 1808-91
 Gough, Hugh, first Viscount, 1779-1869
 Gough, Sir John Bloomfield, Q.M.G. in India, 1804-91
 Gourishankar Udayashankar, Joint Administrator of Bhaunagar, 1805-91
 Gover, Charles E., Literary and Scientific, 2-1872
 Gower, Sir Erasmus, Admiral, 1742-1814
 Graham, John, Botanist, 1805-39
 Grand, Noel Catherine, married to Talleyrand, 1762-1835

Grant, Sir Alexander, Baronet, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, 1836-84
 Grant, Charles, Chairman Court of Directors, 1746-1823
 Grant, Sir Charles, Foreign Secretary, India, 1836-1903
 Grant, James Augustus, Lieutenant-Colonel, Traveller, 1827-92
 Grant, Sir James Hope, Commander-in-Chief, Madras, 1806-75
 Grant, James William, Astronomer and Scientist, 1788-1895
 Grant, Sir John Peter, Judge of Supreme Court, Calcutta, 1774-1848
 Grant, Sir John Peter, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 1807-93
 Grant, Malcolm, Lieutenant-General, 1762-1831
 Grant, Sir Patrick, Field-Marshal, 1804-95
 Grant, Sir Robert, Governor of Bombay, 1779-1838
 Grant, Sir William Keir, Lieutenant-General, 1772-1852

'KING LEOPOLD II.: HIS RULE IN BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.'

May 17, 1905.

THE writer of the article on this work which appeared in *The Athenæum* of May 13th justifies, or, rather, seeks to justify, his strictures on it, by quoting the statement in the genealogical table which appears in the volume that

"two sons are assigned to King Leopold I. of Belgium besides the present Count of Flanders, one being 'Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant,' the other 'Leopold II., King of the Belgians, Sovereign of the Independent State of the Congo.'"

He says:—

"This, of course, is merely a careless blunder, which, set right in the text, will deceive nobody, and may readily be excused. But it is indicative of the carelessness or worse of which there are numberless instances in the text."

Permit me to point out that it is nothing of the sort, but, "of course," a true statement of incontrovertible fact. If the writer of your article will consult any person who has any knowledge of the facts to which my book relates, he will find that King Leopold I. had three sons whose names and titles are those given in my table. Not having a bad case, I find no need of descending to bluster or abuse; but I cannot refrain from turning the words of the writer of the article on my book against him, and remarking that his characterization of my statement as a careless blunder is "indicative of the carelessness or worse of which there are numberless instances in the text"—of his article. It is within a reviewer's right to call a book which treats minutely and at length of the history and development of a nation, "a political pamphlet," if it amuses him to do so, but it is hardly within an English reviewer's right to betray such carelessness or ignorance of the parentage of King Edward VII. as to call him the nephew of King Leopold II. Yet your reviewer does this. Your reviewer accuses me of misrepresentation. I am willing to believe he does not intend to accuse me of intentional misrepresentation, and "of course" I hold there is no misrepresentation whatever in the work. He has advanced nothing in proof of his allegation. Of course I hold he could find nothing in the book to prove it; but, while on my part I readily acquit him of seeking intentionally to misrepresent me, I submit that proof of his misrepresentation is found, not only in the mixing of criticism of advertisements with a criticism of the book, but also in the delusive statement that

"the genealogical table, 'showing the descent of King Leopold II., and his relation to King Edward VII.'...is considered important enough to be mentioned on the title-page."

Undoubtedly the genealogical table is mentioned on the title-page, together with the illustrations and map, but not as the reviewer's words misleadingly suggest it is.

JOHN DE COURCY MACDONNELL.

*** We plead guilty to two of Mr. MacDonnell's charges. By a slip of the pen we called King Edward VII. a "nephew," instead of "first cousin once removed," of King Leopold. We also erred in overlooking the fact that, before the birth of the present King of the

Belgians, his parents had a son who died at the age of nine months and three weeks. The name of this first-born is not given in Théodore Juste's authoritative memoir or any other trustworthy book accessible to us, and it may or may not have been Leopold; but he certainly does not live in history, as Mr. MacDonnell's genealogical table implies, as "Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant." That title was conferred on Leopold I.'s second son in 1840, and borne by him until he ascended the throne. For the rest, we fail to see any "misleading suggestion" in our quotation of Mr. MacDonnell's own description of his genealogical table, and his objections to our strictures on his book would have had more weight had he attempted any reply to the definite charges and statements contained in them.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold on the 22nd and 23rd inst. the following books from the library of Mr. John Gabbitas, &c.: Jon Bee's *Fancy-Ann: a History of Purgatory*, 1824, 6l. 7s. 6d. *Cockayne's Complete Peerage*, 8 vols., 1887-95, 27l. *Dickens's Works*, 30 vols., 1874, 9l. 17s. 6d. *Egan's Picture of the Fancy going to a Fight at Moulsey-Hurst*, 1819, 9l. 5s.; *Egan's Boxiana*, 5 vols., 1823-8, 15l.; *The Fancy, being Memoirs of the Leading Pugilists*, 1826, 9l. 10s. *Punch*, Vols. 1-93, 1841-87, 10l. 5s. *Smith's British Mezzotint Portraits*, 4 vols., 1878-83, 17l. 10s. *Collection of Lottery Bills and Tickets*, 1800-26 (*Upcott Collection*), 20l. 10s. *Rogers's Italy and Poems, extra illustrations and autograph letter*, 1834, 13l. 15s. *Hakluyt's Early Voyages*, 5 vols., 1809-12, 10l. 15s. *Whitman's Masters of Mezzotint, large paper*, 1898, 11l. *George Borrow's Works, first editions* (14), 1841-74, 16l. *Lytton's Novels, édition de luxe*, 32 vols., 7l. *Cruikshank's Comic Almanack*, 1835-53, 14l. *J. J. Hissey's Works* (8), 7l. 2s. 6d. *Kipling's Works*, 20 vols., 1897-1900, 11l. 10s. *Lecky's Works*, 12 vols., 1865-90, 11l. 1s. 6d. *Lever's Novels, first editions*, 16 vols., 9l. 10s. *Prescott's Works*, 11 vols., 1857-65, 8l. *R. L. Stevenson's Works*, 28 vols., Edinburgh, 1894-5, 33l. *Surtees's Sporting Novels* (5), first editions, 26l. 10s. *Dickens's Works, édition de luxe*, 30 vols., 1881, 11l. *Sloane's Life of Napoleon I.*, extra illustrated, 1896, 15l. 10s. *Jerrold's Life of Cruikshank, extra illustrated*, 4 vols., 1880, 45l.

Literary Gossip.

MR. FREDERICK GREENWOOD contributes some reminiscences of Coventry Patmore to the June number of *Blackwood*, which also contains an article on 'Admiralty Policy Historically Examined,' by the author of 'A Retrograde Admiralty.' General E. F. Chapman, C.B., also makes some suggestions for the 'Reorganization of our Recruiting System on a National Basis,' and Chasseur, in his 'Study of the Russo-Japanese War,' deals with Rojdestvensky's armada. Other articles are 'Crocodile Fishing,' by Mr. George Maxwell, and 'A Fowler's Day in the Outer Isles,' by Capt. Aymer Maxwell, of the Grenadier Guards. Poetry is represented by 'Orpheus and Eurydice,' by Mr. Alfred Noyes; 'The Woman out of Scotland,' by Mr. Stephen Gwynn; and 'A Leader of Promise,' by J. K.

MR. FISHER UNWIN is shortly to publish a new novel by Mrs. Hamilton Synge, author of 'The Coming of Sonia.' It will be entitled 'A Supreme Moment,' and is a psychological study of the results of the advent of a new and exceptional personality into a circle of well-meaning, but somewhat commonplace folk.

A NEW novel from the pen of Mr. W. D. Howells will be published by Messrs. Harper in the course of the summer.

'DEMETER: A MASK,' by Mr. Robert Bridges, will be published immediately by the Oxford University Press. It was written in 1904 at the request of the ladies of Somerville College, Oxford, and was acted by them at the inauguration of their new building.

THE REV. J. P. MAHAFFY, C.V.O., D.C.L., has been elected an honorary member of the Archaeological Society of Athens.

MR. EDWARD P. CULVERWELL, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, has been made Professor of Education in that University.

MR. MACKENZIE BELL is sojourning in Madeira to complete his restoration to health.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to say that those who are in close touch with Harrow School will be able to identify a good many of both the boys and the masters in Mr. Vachell's novel 'The Hill,' noticed by us last week. We are sorry to hear it, for close portraiture of the kind is both bad art and bad manners.

G. H. P. writes concerning the copyright of letters:—

"Let us be perfectly logical while we are about it. The statement (by Mr. Hinkson or any one else) that 'the writer of a letter has a right to restrain publication of its contents' does precisely *not* draw a distinction between the material and the communication, and should therefore, to serve its author's purpose, be remodelled. What a person writes, bad or good, is *the communication*, not 'the paper on which it is written,' but the ideas or information expressed."

THE last of the Jowett Lectures for 1905 has now been delivered by the Rev. J. Estlin Carpenter in the hall of the Passmore Edwards Settlement. Mr. Carpenter has given altogether ten lectures on 'The First Three Gospels' as an introduction to the study of the sources of the life of Jesus. At the first lecture there was an attendance of about two hundred people. A large proportion of the audience throughout consisted of men, many of whom had been among the hearers of Dr. MacTaggart's course on 'An Introduction to the Study of Philosophy' last year.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"Passing through Beaconsfield the other day, I went to see the tomb of Edmund Waller in the churchyard. It is not particularly beautiful, but it is conspicuous, being of some height, and the quaint Latin inscription is rather pretty to a scholar. The enclosure is railed in and paved with stones, between which nettles are springing in abundance. 'Grow, loathly weed,' seems an ill motto for the author of 'Go, lovely rose'; yet such seems to be the injunction of the church authorities. Now, if it had been a local magnate, all would be in order; but a mere English poet!"

A VACATION Term for Biblical Study is again announced this year at Girton College. It will last for three weeks, from July 31st to August 19th, and the lecturers include Dr. Chase, Canon Kennett, Dr. Jevons, Prof. Lavine, and Canon Foakes Jackson.

SIR W. P. TRELOAR presided at the meeting held at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday last in reference to the proposed testimonial to Mr. Walter Wellman to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of 'The Newspaper

Press Directory.' A sub-committee was appointed, with Mr. Wilkie Jones as honorary secretary, who will be pleased to reply to communications addressed to him at 13, Bream's Buildings.

THE Académie Française announced on Thursday week the names of its fortunate "lauréats." The Prix Archon des Pécoues, of the value of 4,500 francs, for poetry, has been divided among seven poets, M. André Rivoire obtaining 1,000fr. for his volume 'Le Chemin de l'Oubli,' and M. F. Gregh a similar sum for 'Clartés Humaines.' The Prix Toirac, of the value of 4,000fr., which goes to the author of the best comedy in prose or verse produced at the Théâtre Français during the current year, was not awarded in 1904, and this year the two prizes go to M. Capus, for 'Notre Jeunesse,' and M. Marcel Prévost for 'La Plus Faible.' The Prix Émile Augier, a triennial one of 5,000fr., for the best piece in three acts produced either at the Théâtre Français or at the Odéon during the course of the preceding three years, has been divided between M. Henri Bataille for 'Résurrection,' M. Émile Fabre for 'La Rabouilleuse' (each of whom gets 2,000fr.), and M. G. Mitchell for 'L'Absent,' 1,000fr.

THE death is announced of Alphonse Tavan, who, with Frédéric Mistral and five other young poets, may be said to have inaugurated the renaissance of Provençal literature at a dinner held on May 21st, 1854, at Font-de-Ségune, near Châteauneuf-de-Gadagne (Vaucluse). Mistral, the greatest of all, is the only one left of the seven. It was at this dinner that the word "félibrige" was, if not coined, at all events adopted. Tavan was an *employé* on the railway, and his literary output consists of two volumes of verse, 'Amour et Plour' and 'Vivo Vidanto,' and a comedy in five acts, 'Le Masc,' which was produced for the first time during the Carnival of 1854 at Châteauneuf-de-Gadagne. Tavan was in his seventy-third year.

THE Bibliothèque Nationale is about to publish an "inventaire sommaire" of the most recent additions to the department of manuscripts, which number in all 752. Among these are the papers of Zola, the correspondence of Musset and George Sand, the letters of Madame de Staël to Fauriel, the Mariette papers, the Brantôme manuscripts, the Champollion and Dufrenoy-Desgenettes, the correspondence of the Duc de Richelieu, Minister of Louis XVIII., a collection of autograph letters of members of the Institute, the collection of revolutionary songs made by G. Isambert, the manuscript of a voyage to the United States by the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, and the correspondence and papers of Thiers. All these, with the exception of a portion of the last (the gift of Mlle. Doane), will be at once placed at the disposition of students.

THE Preussische Historische Institut has issued its report for 1904-5. The usefulness of the Institute has been considerably increased by the enlargement of its premises and the growth of its library. The reports of the Papal Nuncios, the Repertorium Germanicum, and the examination of the Italian archives are the most important subjects on which Prof. Kehr and his colleagues are at work.

WE have to announce the death of the Norwegian historian and Keeper of the State Archives at Christiania, H. J. Huitfeldt-Kaas, on the 18th inst., aged seventy-one.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week likely to be of the most general interest to our readers (in addition to two named under 'Science Gossip') are Report of the Governors of Wellington College, 1904 (1d.); Report of the Royal University of Ireland, 1904 (1½d.); Report of the Board of Education on Administration of Schools under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889 (½d.); and Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (1s. 11d.).

SCIENCE

THE ELECTRICAL CONSTITUTION OF MATTER.

I.

THE electronic theory is now nearly a decade old, and has received during that time the more or less thorough acquiescence of the leading physicists of the civilized world. Yet it has suffered, like other new theories, from the desire of its inventors to use it as a key which will open all locks, and it is extremely difficult for those who have not followed it from the beginning to distinguish the parts played by fact and inference in its foundation. This has, indeed, been done with admirable point and clearness by M. Pellat, the eminent Professor of Physics at the Sorbonne, in a lecture which he recently delivered to a popular audience in Paris under the auspices of the *Revue Scientifique*. This lecture was illustrated by experiments which, though perfectly familiar to those who have followed the subject, are not easily understood without description by those to whom it is fresh, and, to judge by the pseudo-scientific articles that from time to time appear in the general press, a good deal of confusion still exists as to the nature and extent of the theory. Hence some discussion of it may be useful.

Now the electronic theory asserts that matter, when analyzed into its ultimate components, consists of electricity, and that electricity is itself composed of atoms. If we take a glass tube, called from its inventor a "Crookes tube," exhausted to a very high degree of exhaustion, and pass through it an electric discharge of sufficient intensity, the tube appears to be filled with apple-green light. Regard it closely, and this is seen to be due, not, as was first imagined, to any light rays emitted by the discharge, but to a stream of particles proceeding from the cathode or negative pole, which strike upon the wall of the tube immediately opposing them and excite it to fluorescence. By interposing a small windmill with mica vanes in the path of this stream, we can show it possesses sufficient momentum to set the mill twirling, while the application of a magnet to the side of the tube causes it to be deflected from the rigidly straight line that it otherwise follows. By giving the cathode a concave form, the stream of particles can be concentrated, and a piece of platinum placed in the focus thus formed soon becomes heated to redness, while the shock caused by the sudden arrest of the stream by the glass wall of the tube sets up those vibrations in the ether or universal medium outside the tube which we have learnt to call the X or Röntgen rays. These phenomena seem only consistent with the conclusion that the particles of which the stream consists have a substantial existence, or, in other words, are what we are accustomed to call matter. But if they are matter, they can only have come from one source, and that is the

small portion of air or other gas left in the tube when it was exhausted. Now, by a most ingenious experiment, which it would take too long to describe here, Prof. J. J. Thomson has succeeded in measuring the mass of one of these particles, and has ascertained it to be one thousand times less than that of the atom of hydrogen, which is the lightest gas known. Plainly, therefore, we have in these corpuscles or cathode particles matter in a far more minute form of subdivision than has otherwise been obtained. And what is still more extraordinary, we may replace the air left in the tube after exhaustion by hydrogen, nitrogen, or any other gas we please with the same result. The same general phenomena are exhibited, the mass of each particle remains one-thousandth part of the hydrogen atom, and the electric charge to be presently noted is unaltered. It seems that we have here not only matter in the minutest form of subdivision, but also something like a universal component of all matter.

This finely subdivided matter, however, is itself electrified. By inserting within the Crookes tube what is known as a "Faraday's cage" connected with an electroscope, M. Perrin has shown that the cathode stream is strongly charged with negative electricity, and Prof. J. J. Thomson, by taking advantage of the property possessed by an electric charge of condensing water vapour into drops, has measured the charge possessed by each particle. This has enabled Prof. Townsend, by a brilliant series of experiments, to decide that the charge borne by each particle is equivalent to the charge carried by each univalent ion in electrolysis, or, to put it more simply, by the wandering particle of an element like hydrogen or chlorine, which breaks away from its fellows when an electric current passes through the solution containing it. Moreover, the German Prof. Lenard has shown that a window cut in the Crookes tube and glazed, so to speak, with a thin plate of aluminium, will allow the cathode stream to pass into the outer air, when it displays all the characteristics of the stream coming from a point attached to the negative pole of an electric conductor in full work. This charge, together with the feebleness of their mass, accounts for the enormous speed with which the particles of the cathode stream travel, which has been ascertained to be some 100,000 kilometres per second, or one-third of the speed of light. Further experience has shown that this stream of negatively charged particles smaller than atoms is produced without employing an electric current, by many chemical processes, by different metals when exposed to ultra-violet light, and by the peculiar metals known as radio-active, of which they form the famous β rays. Experiments have been made with sub-atomic particles derived from one or other of these sources by a great number of physicists, such as Kaufman, Lenard, Simon, and Weichert in Germany, and Becquerel in France, with the result that Prof. Thomson's calculations as to the mass, charge, and speed of the moving particle, or, as we may now call it, the electron, have been independently and abundantly confirmed.

Heretofore we have been dealing with facts which have been too fully sifted, checked, and verified for us to regard them as otherwise than definitely acquired by science. But on leaving these we embark upon a sea of conjectures which take one very far indeed. It should be noticed that the dissociation or splitting up of the atom, by the separation from it of the negative electron, leaves a very considerable portion of it behind; and it is a law to which electricity has as yet presented no exception, that the separation of a negative charge argues the existence of an exactly similar positive charge somewhere else. Hence it follows that when the stream of negative electrons start out from the cathode of the Crookes tube, they must

leave behind a certain number of positive electrons, and this can be shown by experiment to be what actually happens. But the positive electron has never been independently separated, and the mass of the atom remaining behind is diminished to so slight an extent by the loss of the negative electrons that it has been calculated it must be nearly a thousand times larger than its usual associate. Hence those who are inclined to push the electronic theory to its fullest extent—among whom one must mention the Dutch physicist Prof. Lorentz and the Secretary of the Royal Society, Dr. Larmor—see in the core of the atom nothing but a group of positive electrons, forming a body like our sun, round which their negative partners revolve at distances and in orbits corresponding not imperfectly to those of the planets. If this be accepted, each atom is a solar system *in petto*, and the difference of chemical and physical behaviour displayed by, for instance, an atom of hydrogen and another of iron is accounted for by supposing the planets of one to be either more numerous or to have different orbits from those of the other. This, too, is, in the main, the position of Prof. J. J. Thomson, although, as has lately been shown in *The Athenæum* (Nos. 4040 and 4041), he would prefer to liken the difference between the various chemical atoms to the varying geometrical figures formed by the grouping of floating magnets round the opposite pole of a larger magnet suspended above them.

It should be noticed that all these conjectures assume that the dissociated atom consists merely of positive and negative electrons or atoms, not of matter, but of electricity. This derives some colour from experiments that have been made by Profs. Max Abraham and Kaufman and others, which go to show that inertia and mass are not, as has been thought, intrinsic properties of matter, but, on the contrary, electro-magnetic phenomena. If this be the case, it might well be that matter in its last analysis has no other constituent than the positive and negative electrons, and we may come in time to regard these last as the "centres of intrinsic strain" in the ether that Dr. Larmor's theory has already foreshadowed. But electricity has not yet been found to exist independently of matter, and it may therefore also be that both positive and negative electrons contain extremely minute masses of matter as we have hitherto known it, to act as carriers to the electric charge. In this connexion it is worth mentioning that the α particle expelled from radium, which has hitherto been looked upon as the nearest approach we could get to the separated positive electron, has been thought by Prof. Rutherford to consist of helium; and if this is the case with one gas, there seems no reason why we may not yet discover another sufficiently tenuous to act as a carrier to the negative charge. However this may be, it may be said that the electronic theory as it stands forms a working hypothesis capable of accounting for all the known phenomena of electricity. Its bearing upon those of magnetism and of gravitation we hope to discuss in a future article.

RESEARCH NOTES.

A DISCOVERY of great importance seems to have been made by M. Villard. By interposing a diaphragm with a small central opening in front of the cathode in a Crookes tube, and then placing the tube between the poles of a powerful electro-magnet, he produces a new kind of rays which he calls the magneto-cathodic. These are entirely magnetic in their nature, and prove, when separated by a Faraday's cage, not to be carriers of electricity, while they increase in light and length with the intensity of the magnetic field. They are deviated by an electric field of sufficient intensity, and

tend to place themselves perpendicularly to it. Or the pencil of ordinary cathodic rays can be made by magnetic deviation to take the form of a helix, or corkscrew, when the magnetic rays will then figure as straight lines parallel to the axis of the helix. Moreover, M. Villard has been able to show that, given a magnetic field of sufficient intensity, the ordinary cathodic rays may be made to describe a perfect circle, thus returning to the cathode, while the magneto-cathodic rays persist in their course through the length of the tube. It is, therefore, claimed that these last cannot arise from any transformation of electric energy, but have an actual independent existence of their own; and it is even argued that they must consist of streams of particles called, by analogy with those making up the cathode stream, magnetons. This may be premature, but we may certainly admit M. Villard's contention that these experiments for the first time demonstrate visibly an action of the electric field at right angles to its direction, and his experiments cannot fail to cast much light on the relations between electricity and magnetism.

M. A. Leduc has also made some magnetic experiments lately with bismuth, about the most diamagnetic of all metals. He finds that if fused bismuth be placed in a glass bulb and suspended between the poles of an electro-magnet with a field of not less than 5,000 units, on crystallization the crystals will so arrange themselves that their greatest permeability lies in the direction of the field. If we may argue from this to the behaviour of paramagnetic bodies, such as iron, we may expect the same thing to have happened with natural magnets, like the common magnetite or loadstone. On the other hand, it seems inconsistent with what happens in the case of cast steel, which, after crystallization, remains unmagnetized until magnetism is artificially communicated to it and remains in it. How are we to suppose that the crystals rearrange themselves in this case?

A new magnetic alloy, which is free from some of the disadvantages of those exhibited at the Cambridge meeting of the British Association, is announced by Herr Gumlich. It contains more than sixty per cent. of copper, twenty of manganese, ten of aluminium, and a trace of lead. It is said to be easily worked, and to have the coercive force of prime cast steel. Its maximum permeability equals that of cast iron, and increases considerably with age. Unfortunately it will not stand heating, and a temperature of 165° Centigrade permanently strips it of its magnetic properties. For the present, at any rate, these new magnetic metals do not seem likely to displace industrially the compounds of iron.

Dr. G. Schendell has revived with great effect the experiments of Rühlmann as to the result of magnetism upon solutions. By placing dissolved colouring matter on glass plates, and leaving them undisturbed for twenty-four hours, he naturally obtains an even deposit on the surface of the glass of the colouring substance. If, however, during this period, the glass is placed in an intense magnetic field, the particles of colouring matter accumulate in the region of maximum density of the flux of force, from which shoot out branches to the four points of the compass. At the same time, the less coloured portion of the solution does not go towards either pole, but is seen to be filled with particles of matter in rapid vibration. Although in a finer state of division than the rest of the solution, these last, when formed of compound colours, do not appear under the microscope to be resolved into their components.

The real nature of the phosphorescence of the sulphides, which has come into increased importance since the foundation of the study of radio-activity, has at length received adequate treatment in a joint memoir by Dr. Lenard and Dr. Klatt. They lay down that phosphorescence is the property of those substances

which contain, beside the sulphide of an alkaline earth, a trace of copper, lead, silver, zinc, manganese, nickel, bismuth, or antimony. They further say that a mere mixture of any of these metals with the sulphide gives only very feeble phosphorescence, and that the full effect is not produced unless there is present some flux like sulphate of soda or fluoride of calcium, which, even in infinitesimal quantities, brings about a more perfect combination. The spectrum of the phosphorescence shows a succession of separate bands, each of which corresponds to one of the metals present, and therefore forms a most delicate test for their detection. Dr. Lenard is able to show from this that copper is much more universal in nature than was formerly supposed, sodium being the only element that surpasses it in this respect. The rays which excite phosphorescence all belong to the ultra-violet end of the scale, and the phenomenon itself is probably due to chemical action as the ultimate cause, and, proximately, to the return to their original trajectories of the negative electric charges taken from the atoms of the substance during the process of excitement.

Other researches into radio-active phenomena have been made by Dr. Graetz, whose experiments as to the photographic effect, and therefore the radio-activity, of peroxide of hydrogen have just been confirmed by Dr. Precht and his Japanese colleague Mr. Otsuki. The two last named hold to Dr. Graetz's former theory that the emanation is merely the vapour of the peroxide, but the original discoverer now contends that it consists of atoms of free oxygen. At the meeting of the Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft, before which his paper was read, suggestions were made that free electrons, or even some altogether unknown element, might be present. Before the Viennese Academy of Sciences a paper was also read by Herren H. Mache and St. Meyer on the radio-activity of the waters of the sulphur baths south of Vienna, such as Fischau, Vöslau, and Baden. Radium was said to be the active element in each case, this being shown by the rate of decrease in the emanation.

In connexion with the experiment proposed by Mr. Michelson with a view to discovering whether the ether does or does not move with the earth (as to which see *The Athenæum* of April 8th), it should be noted that M. Langevin still endeavours to prove by mathematical reasoning that, if the ether takes the ether along with it, the fact could never be verified by any person on the globe. F. L.

THE CONVERSAZIONE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

WHILE no new instrument of research in physics or chemistry was manifest at Burlington House last Wednesday week, there were the usual evidences of progress and effort. The guests were received by the venerable President, Sir William Huggins, whose apparently undiminished vigour it was pleasant to note. Not since the day of Newton has there been, we believe, a president actually in office who has passed the age of eighty.

There was a good display of various pieces of apparatus exemplifying improvements or developments. Mr. E. A. Reeves, of the Royal Geographical Society, showed a 6-inch transit theodolite, fitted with his patent tangent-micrometer for reading the arc of the instrument. Its employment usefully serves to reduce the size of the theodolite of the usual pattern. Prof. Schuster demonstrated the special features of a large echelon spectroscope constructed by Messrs. Hilger. Mr. G. F. Herbert Smith exhibited a small hand-refractometer, embracing novelties in construction, and designed for the determination of the refractive indices of translucent substances, ordinary light being used for the purpose of estimations, or the monochromatic

light of a volatilizing sodium-salt. The "Compasscope," an accessory to the microscope, is arranged for attachment at right angles to the body or optic axes of such instrument, enabling observation to be made of two objects brought into the field of view at the same time. It was shown by Mr. D. Finlayson.

The astronomical exhibits comprised Mr. T. E. Heath's stereoscopic views of the sun and stars, and Mr. Shackleton's lantern projections of the component phases in the phenomenon of a total solar eclipse.

In electricity Prof. Fleming's direct-reading cymometer or wave-meter, for measuring the length of the waves used in wireless telegraphy, absorbed attention. Some interesting high-temperature tubular electric furnaces, constructed of rare earths such as are used in the filaments of Nernst lamps, came from the National Physical Laboratory, the operations of which were demonstrated by Dr. J. A. Harker, whose skill and research have contributed largely to the principles and applications involved. The furnaces are available for temperatures between 800° and 2,000° C.

Mr. R. S. Hutton's new patterns of laboratory electric furnaces—not, however, shown in action—also demand notice. The essential feature consists of a carbon tube, rod, or plate, and the method employed for conveying the electric current to the carbon by soldering water-jacketed sleeves to the electro-coppered ends of the carbon forms a novel plan of arrangement. In connexion, samples of refractory oxides, as fused, were placed on view. Messrs. Isenthal's resonance induction coil and high-potential apparatus, together with Mr. Russell Wright's high-tension resonance transformer for high-frequency and X-ray work, marked substantial advances in mechanical efficiency.

In metallurgy the exhibits, although few in number, denoted valuable current work. Chiefly apparent were Mr. Hadfield's samples of iron and steel alloys tested in the Royal Institution laboratory at the temperature of liquid air (−182°C.) in collaboration with Sir James Dewar, descriptive of the extraordinary changes in quality induced at the low temperature. Mr. J. E. Stead showed in a complete and effective manner his method of preparation of slices of metals for examination under the microscope, an electric motor being used to actuate an ingeniously contrived series of mechanical appliances; and Mr. W. Rosenhain the appearance and significance of "slip-bands" in metallic fractures.

In a darkened recess Sir William Ramsay showed the peculiar action of the substance actinium, called so by Debierne, but by Giesel emanium, and separable from the mineral pitchblende. It gives off an emanation whose period of activity is very short, apparently but a few seconds, and when this emanation impinges on a sensitive zinc sulphide screen, the latter becomes luminous, but the patch of brightness can be blown away—to use the exhibitor's expression—and in a second or two reappears. Sir W. Crookes brought specimens illustrating coloration effects in glass produced by light and radium. Samples were also lent for a like purpose by Prof. Judd, Prof. McLeod, and Mr. Beilby. The last-named showed the phosphorescence of calc spar and other substances during exposure to the β rays of radium, after removal from that agent, and revival by heat after secondary phosphorescence has died down. The presence of Prof. E. F. Nichols, of Columbia University, was a welcome recognition of the activities of American science. He exhibited the torsion balance used by himself and Prof. G. F. Hull to measure radiation pressure, as well as a vacuum tube, exemplifying in action, as nearly as possible, some of the conditions believed to exist in comets' tails. Prof. J. Milne sent seismograms of the recent Indian earthquake as recorded at

Shide, Isle of Wight, and Edinburgh, Paisley, Beirut, and Toronto.

In the meeting-room experimental expositions were given by Sir Oliver Lodge, Dr. E. A. Wilson, and Mr. Perceval Landon. The first-named dealt with the use of electric valves for the production of high-tension continuous current. The familiar story of the National Antarctic Expedition was pleasantly recapitulated by Dr. Wilson, who used the admirable series of photographs taken by Engineer Lieut. Skelton as lantern-slides. Of fresher interest, however, were the views thrown upon the screen by Mr. Perceval Landon, illustrating 'The Road to Lhasa.'

In biology Col. Leishman's microscopic slides and accompanying sketches illustrated the protozoal organism characteristic of the Oriental malady "Kala-azar," or black sickness. By similar means Prof. Farmer and his colleagues, Mr. Moore and Mr. Walker, showed the peculiarities of those vesicular structures, known as "Plimmer's bodies," which are found in many cancerous growths. They have been identified recently by these observers as being also present in normal reproductive tissues. Bacteriological plates of preparations by Mr. H. S. Willson were sent, with the object of showing the usefulness of an alum precipitate as an isolating agent in the examination of infected water for the detection of *B. typhosus*. Another microscopic and pretty exhibit was that of Prof. E. A. Minchin and Mr. Woodland, illustrating the development of calcareous spicules in various invertebrate animals. Dr. Holland, of the Pittsburg Museum, had an exhibit relating to the Jurassic dinosaur *Diplodocus*, which needs here only this brief mention, in view of the ample descriptions of this fossil reptile that have appeared. Interesting comparative measurements of the hands of two giants—referring to Machnow, the living Russian, and to the skeletal hand of O'Brien—whose complete skeleton, obtained by Hunter, is in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons—were supplied in the X-ray photographs shown by Mr. S. G. Shattock. The Daniels Ethnographical Expedition, through Mr. Seligmann, one of its members, exhibited objects of anthropological interest; and the Marine Biological Association contributed a number of living animals illustrating the Plymouth marine fauna.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—May 10.—Mr. R. S. Herries, V.P., in the Chair.—Mr. N. Samwell was elected a Fellow.—The Chairman announced that the Council had resolved to award the proceeds of the Daniel-Fidgeon Fund for 1905 to Mr. T. Vipond Barker, who proposes to investigate the deposition of crystals of minerals and other substances in regular position on each other, with special reference to such groups as those of calcite, barytes, aragonite, &c.—The following communications were read:—'The Geology of Dunedin, New Zealand,' by Mr. Patrick Marshall, and 'The Carboniferous Limestone of the Weston-super-Mare District,' by Mr. T. Franklin Sibly.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—May 17.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch in the chair.—Mr. Selley exhibited, through the Rev. Dr. Astley, some fine specimens of Palaeolithic flint implements, consisting of arrowheads (some barbed, others leaf-shaped), scrapers, some fragments of rough black pottery, and a worked piece of lead, probably Roman, all of which he had recently found at Failand and Shirehampton. Failand is six miles from Bristol and two miles from Cadbury camp.—Mr. Emanuel Green exhibited a coach glass, so called, a rare and curious example of a wineglass formerly used by travellers, or when on the grand tour with the usual English travelling coach or chariot. It has no foot or base, so that it cannot stand upright, but the stem terminates in a ball, in this case beautifully cut. The use would seem to have been to pack in a provision basket, and for such purpose it is well suited, being unusually strong and heavy. Some instances of preparations

for a start were given, in which every conceivable necessary seemed to have been carried; especially was a basket filled with provisions and some of the best wine sufficient for three days. The date of origin of these glasses would probably be the time of the Regency, as after an official announcement of July 12th, 1815, that intercourse with the Continent was re-established, travelling began briskly, from trips to the field of Waterloo to the longer tour to Italy.—A paper on 'The Church and Parish of Chesham, Bucks, otherwise Chesham Leicester and Woburn,' was read by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, who said the Chesham valley, surrounded by thickly wooded hills and plantations, was full of interest. Chesham largely partakes of the diversified character of the Chiltern district, and in very early times was the home of a branch of the great Celtic family. Just enough is known of Roman occupation to establish it. Referring to the place-names, Mr. Evelyn-White was disinclined to accept a suggested derivation from the non-navigable stream the Chesh, preferring to take its etymon from *cestor*, as indicating a Romano-British stronghold, and gave instances of like use. Chesham at the Domesday period, its several manors and lords, its tenures, the chief families, and the hamlets (particularly Isel-hampstead or Latimers), were severally dealt with. The early village life, as reflected in the open-field system, and seen in the hillsides "balks" or "terrains," was traced. The church of St. Mary, restored under Sir Gilbert Scott (a fine cruciform building, mainly of thirteenth and fifteenth century date), was fully described, and the numerous interesting features (including a stoup in the porch having a crucifix above, low-side windows, wall paintings, &c.) commented upon. The tombs and mural monuments are particularly noteworthy, while the remains of Norman work are important. The abbey of Leicester and Woburn held the mediæval of the church, the vicars officiating probably at their respective altars, and at a later time by turns. There may in early days have been two churches, but this is purely a matter of conjecture. Mr. Evelyn-White also remarked on the mediæval church life of Chesham, the days of religious persecution and civil war, witchcraft, epidemics, holy wells, mills, old inns, trades, names, odd characters, and fanatics, but lack of time obliged him to omit reference to the parish registers and the Bowles MSS. The paper was illustrated by many lantern-slides taken by Miss Keating, of Chesham.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—May 18.—Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. Albert R. Frey and Dr. Sidney Nathan were elected Fellows.—The President exhibited a series of gold and silver coins of Henry IV. in connexion with the paper which followed by Mr. F. A. Walters. This exhibition consisted of two nobles and a half and a quarter noble of the heavy coinage; two nobles and three half-nobles of the light coinage, and also a groat and a penny.—Mr. T. Bliss showed a proof shilling of Charles I. with mint-mark a rose and pellets, a pattern shilling by Briot, and a pattern broad of the same reign, and also a coronation medal struck in 1628 and the work of Briot.—Mr. F. A. Walters read the remaining portion of his paper on 'The Coinage of Henry IV.,' dealing with the light coinage. Attention was drawn to the comparatively large coinage of 1412, which, according to the Mint accounts, exceeded in amount the whole of the coinages of Richard II. and the earlier issues of Henry IV. combined. It was suggested that this fact establishes strong grounds for assuming that a considerable number of coins, hitherto assigned to early issues of Henry V., really formed part of the last coinage of Henry IV., and that the great variety of types was due to the number of special die-engravers who are recorded to have been engaged on the work of the new coinage, and who, as it proceeded, introduced a type of the king's bust which has hitherto been considered to represent that of Henry V. Evidence was also adduced from Wylie's 'History of England under Henry IV.' and other sources to prove the correctness of the old chronicles as to the date of issue of the light coinage.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—May 3.—Mr. F. Merrifield, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. Butterworth was elected a Fellow.—Mr. M. Jacoby exhibited a series of *Xenarthra cervicornis*, Baly, from Ceylon, and drew attention to the curious complicated structure of the antennæ of the male.—Mr. G. T. Porritt exhibited specimens of *Tephrosia consociata* ab *nigra*, and melanic examples of *Boarmia consociata*, all secured from a wood in West Kent by Mr. E. Goodwin. These forms were exactly on the same lines as the melanism in West Yorkshire, and it is curious they should occur in such widely

separate localities. The two genera, however, are evidently prone to melanism, as Mr. Porritt has now seen black or almost black specimens of all the British species except *Tephrosia punctulata*.—Commander J. J. Walker exhibited (1) two specimens of the very rare *Staphylinid*, *Medon castaneus*, Grav., taken in the Oxford district during the last week of April, 1905; (2) several examples of both sexes of the giant flea *Hystriochrysa talpæ*, Curtis, from field-mouse nests in the same district; and (3) the type-specimen of the Bostrichid beetle *Dinoderus ocellaris*, Steph. (taken by the late Prof. Westwood at Little Chelsea previous to 1830), from the Hope Collection at Oxford; and with reference to this exhibit he contributed a note.—Prof. E. B. Poulton read a note on 'Heliotropism in Parage and Pyrameis,' communicated by Dr. G. B. Longstaff.—Prof. L. C. Miall communicated a paper on 'The Structure and Life-History of *Psychoda scapunctata*, Curtis,' by Mr. J. A. Dell.—Dr. D. H. Hutchinson gave an address on 'The Three-Colour Process as applied to Insect Photography,' illustrated by lantern-slides of British and Indian Rhopalocera, the exhibits being a marked advance in excellence on anything yet shown at the Society's meetings.—The President heartily congratulated Dr. Hutchinson upon the results of his work.

HISTORICAL.—May 18.—The Rev. W. Hunt, President, in the chair.—The Bishop of Bristol, the Lady Amherst of Hackney, and Mr. C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey were elected Fellows. The Library of the House of the Resurrection, Mirfield, was admitted as a subscribing library.—A paper was read by the Rev. J. Neville Figgis on 'Bartolus and the Development of European Political Ideas.'—The Right Rev. F. A. Gasquet and the President spoke upon the subject of the paper.—The Council have awarded the Alexander Medal to Mr. W. A. Parker Mason for an essay on 'The Beginnings of the Cistercian Order.'

METTINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Surveyors' Institution, 3—Annual Meeting.
Tues. Royal Institution, 5—'Velazquez: II. The Court Portrait Painter,' Rev. H. G. Woods.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 5—'Electro-Magnetic Waves,' Lecture II., Prof. J. A. Fleming. (Tyndall Lectures).
 — Chemical, 8.—'The Constituents of the Seeds of *Hydnocarpus* *sepioides* and of *Hydnocarpus* *cinchonoides*: Isolation of a Homologue of Chaulmoigric Acid,' and 'The Constituents of the Seeds of *Gynocordia odorata*,' Messrs. F. B. Power and M. Barcroft.
 — 'The Relation of Ammonium to the Alkali Metals,' Mr. A. E. H. Tutton; 'Campylozoon,' Messrs. M. O. Forster and H. B. Fiers; 'Influence of Substitution on the Formation of Diaxamines and Aminoaromatic Compounds,' Part III., Messrs. G. T. Morgan and W. G. Wootton; 'Hydro-derivatives of Mono-acylated Aromatic Para-diamines,' Mr. G. T. Morgan and Miss F. M. G. Mickelthwait; and eight other Papers.
Fri. Linnean, 8.
Philological, 8.—'Notes on Old English Words,' Prof. A. S. Napier.
 — Royal Institution, 9.—'Personal Recollections of Johannes Brahms,' Mr. G. Henesche.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Exploration in the Philippines,' Lecture I., Mr. A. H. Savage Landor.

Science Gossip.

AN Optical Convention, under the presidency of Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, is to be held from next Tuesday till the end of the week. A large number of papers are announced, dealing with the spectroscope, ophthalmometer, and other instruments, including two called the "interferometer" and "extensometer," which do not figure, we think, in any dictionary.

THE Naturwissenschaftliche Verein at Karlsruhe has, thanks to a considerable legacy, been placed in a position to establish two new stations for seismic observations, the one in an underground passage at Turmberg, near Durlach, the other in Freiburg.

THE sixth volume of the 'Scientific Results of the Norwegian North Polar Expedition of 1893-6' has been recently published (Longmans) by the Fridtjof Nansen Fund for the Advancement of Science, and contains an elaborate account of the important meteorological observations which were obtained in the course of the expedition. Dr. Nansen states in the preface that the volume is entirely the work of Prof. H. Mohn, who, at his request, took charge of the meteorological equipment of the expedition from the beginning. That department was carried out under the superintendence of Capt. Scott-Hansen, in accordance with the scheme of Prof. Mohn, who, after the return of the expedition, worked up

the voluminous and important meteorological material collected during the three years it lasted, and the results are here laid before the scientific world. Their special interest lies in the little-known Arctic regions to which they relate, and their value is greatly enhanced by the careful manner in which they have been classified and investigated. It is just five years since the first volume of these 'Scientific Results' was published; the fifth, we may remark, containing three important special memoirs, is not quite finished, but will shortly appear. Dr. Nansen made a thorough examination of the geology and physical geography of Franz Josef's Land, which he found less extensive than had been supposed; it is almost entirely covered by ice interspersed with masses of basalt rock and resting on a seam of clay. The Arctic Ocean may be considered as a kind of lagoon, separated from the Atlantic by a submarine range of mountains, stretching from Spitzbergen to Greenland, a condition of things which has produced curious results. It is very satisfactory that these volumes are appearing in the English language.

WE note the appearance of the Fifteenth Report of the Astronomer Royal for Scotland (4d.), and of Correspondence relating to the Training of Forestry Students (8d.).

THE annual visitation of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, will be held on Saturday next, June 3rd.

THE sun will attain his greatest northern declination on the morning of the 22nd prox. The moon will be new on the morning of the 3rd, and full on that of the 17th. The planet Mercury will be visible in the early morning during the first week of next month, and in conjunction with Jupiter on the 2nd, situated in the constellation Taurus, to the south-west of the Pleiades; he will be at superior conjunction with the sun on the 24th. Venus will attain her greatest brilliancy as a morning star next week; she is now in the constellation Aries, but enters Taurus towards the end of next month. Mars (the only large planet visible in the evening) is near the boundary of Virgo and Libra; he will be in conjunction with the moon on the 13th prox. Jupiter is in Taurus, and will be near the moon on the morning of the 29th prox. Saturn is stationary about the middle of next month in the constellation Aquarius, and will be near the moon on the morning of the 22nd.

PROF. PERRINE gives the results of further photographic observations obtained with the Crossley reflector of the sixth and seventh satellites of Jupiter. The latter is much fainter than the former, and, so far as can be estimated by their amounts of light, the diameter of the sixth is less than a hundred, and that of the seventh less than forty miles. The orbits of both are inclined at large angles (probably not less than 30°) to the plane of the ecliptic, which suggests that they did not always belong to Jupiter's system, but may be captures. The mean distance of the sixth from the planet is about seven, and of the seventh about six millions of miles; their periods about two hundred and fifty and two hundred days respectively.

A NEW variable star has been detected in the constellation Ophiuchus by Dr. Anderson at Northrig, near Haddington. On March 28th of this year its magnitude was 9.8, but on the 4th inst. this was found to have diminished to 11.0. The editor of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* remarks that no trace of the star is to be found on a photographic chart taken at Toulouse on the 30th of June, 1900, which includes the region and registers stars down to the twelfth magnitude. Dr. Anderson's new object will be reckoned as var. 60, 1905, Ophiuchi.

FOUR new small planets have been registered at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg: two by Prof. Max Wolf on the 7th inst., and two, by

Dr. Götz and Prof. Wolf respectively, on the 9th.

MADAME CERASKI, whilst examining photographic plates taken by M. Blajko at the Moscow Observatory, has detected two new variables, which will be reckoned as var. 61, 1905, Persei, and var. 62, 1905, Aurigæ, respectively. The former seems to change from 9.5 to 11.0 magnitude, the latter from 10.0 to below the twelfth.

WE have received the fourth number of vol. xxxiv. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, which contains a paper by Dr. Viano giving the places of one hundred and fifteen stars included in the Catania photographic zone; a series of spectroscopic images of the sun's limb as observed at Catania, Rome, Zürich, Kalocsa, and Odessa, during the months of March, April, and May, 1902; and some other tables and articles.

FINE ARTS

THE GRAFTON GALLERY.

IN view of the great reputation the late Mr. Staats Forbes enjoyed as a collector, the exhibition of his pictures at the Grafton Gallery is something of a disappointment. It is true that we have here only a selection, containing for the most part the works of the Early English School and of modern French and Dutch art, but it was precisely for the work of French Romanticists that Mr. Forbes's collection was celebrated. There are, of course, many fine examples, but the general level of the work is not high.

In the First Room are a number of Millet's drawings, of which *The Plantation* (No. 12), a study for the *Winter*, *The Gleaners* (13), *The Woodcutters* (17), and *Women Haymaking* (20) are all fine inventions and beautiful drawings. On the other hand, it is difficult to imagine how so distinguished and sensitive a man as Millet ever came to do anything so common alike in tone and colour as the pastel of *The Angelus*. Mauve's drawings, when seen together in a considerable number, as they are here, impress one with a sense of the extreme limitation of his vision. He repeats again and again, with slight variations, the same theme with the same facile and obvious colour harmony. Boshom appears here to have more force and character.

In the Large Gallery are hung the numerous Corots, which are for the most part not particularly striking, being rather poor examples of the artist's stock-composition. There are, however, one or two early ones, *The Pond of the Ville d'Aray* (161) and *Corot's House at Ville d'Aray* (171), which are quite exquisite in colour. They have, too, a particular note of *naïveté*, which one wishes Corot had been able to keep throughout his development. The rendering of an effect of early morning mist on a hot summer's day is in these intimately and deeply felt; and the work has everywhere an intensity of purpose which one looks for in vain in such pictures as *Arcadia*. Another interesting Corot is *The Mountain Milkmaid* (169)—the title scarcely sounds original—in which the design is massed in an unusual and imposing manner.

But perhaps the most striking picture in this gallery is Rousseau's *Valley of Bas Meudon* (116). By choosing a particular momentary effect when the whole valley and hillside was deeply shadowed, and only the lower part of the sky and the river shone out with a pale, intense blue, Rousseau has made a literal record of nature into a splendid design. Near this hang two Courbets: one, *The Silent Pool* (112), impressive, in spite of the almost discordant notes of hard, cold blue and uncompromising greens; the other, *In the Dubs* (126), a poor example. In the same gallery are Millet's

L'Amour Vainqueur (142), a beautiful example of his early style, and an endless series of works by Diaz, which make one wonder how that artist ever came to have so big a reputation.

The Middle Gallery is devoted to examples of Mauve, Maris, Israëls, and Wellesbruch, and produces the peculiar sense of *ennui* which the capable mediocrity of these artists always inspires.

The Long Gallery at the end is more entertaining. First we come upon a most beautiful little drawing, *The Forest Glade*, by Rousseau (265), a work which almost reminds one in its free and positive touch of the drawings of Alexander Cousins; then a pretty Boudin (277), and a heavy, but powerful Courbet, *The Wash-houses* (284); and finally we reach the paintings of the Early English School. These are calculated to surprise and instruct by their extraordinary diversity, for we have here, jumbled together and hung with amazing indiscretion, some very beautiful and genuine pieces and a number of imitations of all degrees of badness. Crome fares the worst. In the first place, the compilers of the Catalogue appear to think Crome—or, as they spell him, Chrome—is the name of a process, presumably connected with chromo-lithography, for they print the words "Old Chrome" after the title, and leave a blank where the artist's name should come. The so-called Norgate Crome (238) is a beautiful composition, and the tree-drawing has the master's authentic touch. Next to this hangs a remarkably good Stark (289), which shows how good an artist he was before he emancipated himself from Crome's influence. Another good Crome is *The Village* (297), unfortunately skied. *The Village Scene near Norwich* (294) was a favourite composition of Crome's atelier, and numerous examples of it exist. This one, while clearly executed in Crome's studio, and having here and there evidences of the master's hand, is mainly the work of J. B. Crome.

The New Mills, Norwich (329), is a charming composition, and fine in chiaroscuro, but here, though the invention is probably Crome's, the execution is very inferior. A *Landscape at Heigham* (334) is genuine, but the *Windmill* (335) is not even a contemporary work, while *The Path through the Wood* (302) is by Crome's pupil Stark.

An Autumn Evening (301) is a fine composition, rather indifferently painted. The attribution to Bonington is impossible, and, in spite of its obvious defects, the composition and lighting are so entirely in Turner's early middle manner that it is probably by him, though by no means a good example.

Of the Constables very few make even a decent pretence to authenticity. *The Loch* [sic] *between Beccles and Bungay* (313), which is recognizably Dedham Mill, is the most ambitious, but has only the most superficial resemblance to the master's manner. Nor are *A Cloudy Day* (312) and *Highgate Church* (315) better than clumsy imitations by some unknown later artist. *The Dedham Vale* (311), however, is a genuine and pleasing sketch. Even one of the Creswicks and the Richard Wilson belong to the category of imitations, so that the general impression of this part of the exhibition hardly increases one's idea of the collector's discrimination.

A charming late Cotman, *Cottage at St. Albans* (331), however, does something to raise the standard. The same can scarcely be said of the two examples of Millais, *Portia* (287) and *The Orphans* (339), which are lamentable proofs of the destructive effects of popularity. Another Rousseau (349) of a more ordinary kind than the 'Bas Meudon,' and a delightful Corot figure-piece (361), deserve notice.

It will be seen that the collection is full of interest, and, though it would be impossible to call it select, it bears witness to a genuine, though rather indiscriminate admiration for

what is notable in the art of the nineteenth century.

M. LALIQUE'S JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. AGNEW'S GALLERY is not often devoted to any other form of art than painting, but at present an exception is made in favour of M. Lalique's jewellery. The whole room has been decorated in accordance with the artist's ideas, and, whatever one may think of his aims, there is no denying the completeness and unity of purpose of the whole scheme. We confess to some hesitation in expressing frankly the impression produced on us by M. Lalique's work, because in looking back on the history of modern art we find that whenever work has been condemned for its tendencies with the admission of its technical excellence, the verdict of a succeeding generation has always been in favour of the artist. It is, in short, dangerous to condemn on some high moral or abstract æsthetic grounds work of which the technical excellence is indisputable. And yet, if we are to be sincere, that is what we are inclined to do to M. Lalique's jewellery. To us its prettiness is exasperating—its extraordinary effectiveness, its too obvious and assertive charm, cloying. There is no denying the wealth of invention M. Lalique displays. There seems to be no natural form which he cannot press into his service. But when we reflect that he has so entirely loosened the bands of constructive and decorative design, our admiration for this is lessened. One great element in our enjoyment of applied design consists in our recognition of the ingenuity and taste with which an artist realizes at once a symbol of natural form and a geometrical unity. Such a harmony we rightly consider to be a genuine discovery and invention; but, as we say, M. Lalique makes the problem too easy. His geometry is so relaxed, his formula so vague, that scarcely any adjustment is necessary; the most diverse natural forms fit into his scheme without material change. We get, in short, an imitation of natural form, not a symbol suggesting it in other terms, translating it for us into a new language, and giving us, somewhat as a literary simile does, a new appreciation of the natural form itself. Nor is his rendering of natural forms really impressive; it lacks intimacy and intensity of feeling. Paradoxically enough, the very fact of having to find a symbol instead of a mere representation compels the artist to a closer investigation, compels him to search out something in the natural form that will lend itself to his severer rule, so that in a more restricted design we may actually come into closer touch with nature than in such a loose form as M. Lalique affects. And if the line is nowhere arrested, nowhere determined by architectural necessity, the colour schemes are equally vague and indeterminate. The pale mauves and greens of his stained horn allow of many combinations. Where therefore, as here, a discord is out of the question, no very intense or moving harmony can occur, the colour never rises to beauty, it remains odorately and annoyingly pretty. Now and then we find M. Lalique accepting the older conventions of design, and then his astonishing skill gives one a sense of his real power. Such a piece is the little brooch of engraved crystal with four diamonds in Vitrine II., while in the pendant of honesty seeds in Vitrine No. IV. we willingly admit that he has hit on a real discovery of a form at once naturalistic and eminently decorative. But, for the most part, we hope that, in spite of M. Lalique's skill and efficiency, the attempt at such design will not be widely imitated, since it is, we think, an attempt to evade certain fundamental principles within which the decorative arts must be content to remain, though they leave room for infinite variations.

THE LOUIS HUTH PICTURES.

THE sale on Saturday at Messrs. Christie's of the late Mr. Louis Huth's collection was, so far, the most interesting one of the season. The general quality of the pictures was excellent, for Mr. Huth had a remarkable instinct for what was good in nearly every branch of the fine arts. Endowed, also, with ample wealth, he could afford to confine himself to the purchase of the best things, and it is quite likely that his sale realized more than 50 per cent. profit. The 145 lots showed a total of 50,452l. 10s. For once in a way it was not Romney (who was not represented at all) who provided the sensation of the day, but Gainsborough, and, still more curiously, with a portrait not of a lady, but of a man, the elder of the Vestris (father and son) whose dancing at the Opera caused so much sensation in the eighties of the eighteenth century; he called himself "Le Dieu de la Danse," and a malicious rumour was circulated in the newspapers of the time that Dr. Johnson was taking lessons of him in dancing! This portrait shows him in a pale blue coat with white vest and stock and powdered hair, and is referred to by Fulcher ('Life of T. Gainsborough,' 1856, p. 226), who quotes Mr. Christie, the artist's friend, as describing it as "one of the most elegant and life-like paintings" he ever saw. The portrait was then the property of Sir Robert Peel, who, or whose successor, may have disposed of it privately, directly or indirectly, to Mr. Huth, who lent it to the Grosvenor Gallery in 1885. The choice condition and quality of the picture and the charm of the subject render it one of the most attractive male portraits by Gainsborough which have ever come into the market; it realized 4,550 gs. The other two portraits (both also at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1885) represented elderly ladies. One, in white muslin dress trimmed with gold, with red cloak and pearl necklace and ornaments, with hair dressed high and powdered, fetched 2,900 gs.; the other, Mrs. Burroughs, dated 1769, in black cape, tied with black-and-white striped ribbons over a white dress, and black lace cap, 900 gs. The drawings included an unrecorded black-and-white chalk portrait by Gainsborough for the famous "stolen" Duchess of Devonshire, now in Mr. J. P. Morgan's collection; she is walking in a landscape with her daughter by her side. This, for which Mr. Huth is said to have given 15s., now realized 1,000 gs. It is one of four similar drawings: one is in the British Museum, a second is in Mr. G. Salting's collection (both reproduced in Armstrong's 'Gainsborough'), the third was in Mr. C. F. Huth's collection, sold last year. Gainsborough's portrait of a gentleman in claret-coloured coat and yellow vest fetched 300 gs. The Bullock-wagon, signed and dated 1787, brought 500 gs. at the Gillott sale of 1872, and now sold for 440 gs.; and a woody landscape realized 300 gs., as against 210 gs. paid for it at Col. H. Baillie's sale in 1858.

Mr. Huth's series of Morlands were of unusual interest, and indicate the great rise in the commercial value of this artist's works within the last half a century. The principal example was Morning, or Higglers preparing for Market, painted in 1791, and engraved by D. Orme, which brought 2,000 gs. This was originally in the fine collection of Morlands which was formed by a Mr. John Wigtown, of Trent Park, near Southgate, Middlesex, and dispersed in two sales in 1810-11; this picture then sold for 49 gs.; in 1861 it was bought by Mr. Huth for 55 gs., so that the investment has proved a very handsome one. The Country Stable was also painted in 1791, and was engraved by W. Ward in the year following; it agrees with a picture described in the catalogue of the above-mentioned sale, where it went for 31 gs.; it now sold for 1,000 gs. The other Morlands were: a wood scene with a path in the foreground, with peasants, children, and a woman hanging out clothes, 800 gs.; a woody landscape, with two cows and a boy near a pool, two peasants, and a woman hanging out clothes before a cottage, 580 gs.; a winter landscape with four figures, three donkeys and a dog standing near, 250 gs.; a winter scene with two boys snowballing an old woman, 480 gs. (at the Robert Benson sale in 1875 this brought 100 gs.). A pair on panel, The Lucky Sportsman, and The Unlucky Sportsman, the latter dated 1791, sold for 420 gs. and 400 gs. respectively (the two were acquired by Mr. Huth in 1840 for 115 gs.).

The most important of the Hogarths was Taste in High Life, painted in 1742 for Miss Edwardes, of Kensington, who desired "to revenge herself upon the unfriendly critics of her own emphatically original costume." For it the artist received 60 gs. The fantastic old beau is Lord Portmore (the title became extinct in 1835). The picture has been frequently engraved and reproduced in various ways; it now realized 1,250 gs., and may be identical with one of the same title which was sold at Christie's in 1889 for 215 gs. The Beggar's Opera,

painted in 1729, is one of several versions, and it is not, as stated in the catalogue, the one engraved by William Blake in 1788, inasmuch as that engraving distinctly states it to have been done "from the original in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Leeds," and this picture, which is considerably larger, still belongs to the Duke of Leeds, according to Mr. Austin Dobson. Mr. John Murray has another example, also larger than Mr. Huth's, which now realized 1,000 gs. The picture with portraits of Dudley Woodbridge and Capt. Holland seated in a library, a servant bringing in a letter, 1730, passed from Lord Gwydyr's collection to that of the Hon. Edmund Phipps, at whose sale in 1859 it brought 235l.; it now sold for 450 gs.

The examples of Reynolds were not remarkable; the best was a study for, or a version of, The Age of Innocence, the head of a little girl in white dress, not Lady Amelia Spencer, or "a study for the large family picture at Blenheim," as stated in the catalogue, as Lady Amelia was not born when that picture was painted; it realized 880 gs. The original of the portrait of David Garrick in the character of Kiteley is at Windsor; Mr. Huth's version sold for 150 gs. A portrait of the artist by himself, in grey coat, white vest and stock, fetched 330 gs. These three pictures were lent to the Grosvenor Gallery in 1883, and are admirably described by Mr. Stephens in his catalogue of that exhibition. Lawrence was represented by two portraits: one of Louisa Georgina Augusta Anne, only daughter of the Right Hon. General Sir George Murray, in white dress with pink sash and black bonnet, standing in a landscape, holding some flowers in the fold of her dress, 850 gs.; the other of Miss Maria Siddons, in white dress with buff scarf, 170 gs. The Early English School also included: J. C. Ibbetson, Skating on the Serpentine, on panel, 1781, 100 gs. T. Stothard, A Fête Champêtre, 130 gs. G. Stubbs, Gamekeepers, and Labourers, 1767, both engraved by H. Birche, 720 gs. and 520 gs. (at the W. K. Gravick sale, in 1868, these respectively realized 370 gs. and 230 gs.). The few old masters were not important, but two may be mentioned: L. Geerarts, Lady Arabella Stuart, in red-and-white brocade dress, 220 gs.; and M. Hondcoeter, Cocks Fighting, 380 gs.

Crome overshadowed the other modern English artists in the Huth collection, and his superb landscape which was at the Old Masters in 1871 brought the record price of 3,000 gs., which ten years ago would have been regarded as a high figure for a fine Hobbema. There were two other Cromes: A View of Norwich, 320 gs.; and A View on the River Yare, near Norwich, 200 gs. There were two Constables: Salisbury Cathedral, a sketch for the finished picture in the South Kensington Museum, 1,700 gs.; and Dedham Watermill, Suffolk, 500 gs. Other pictures included D. Cox, A Windy Day, 1850, 550 gs.; Driving the Flock, 1857, 180 gs.; Unloading Fish, 160 gs. (this realized 275 gs. at the Gillott sale in 1872). J. Holland, View of the Doge's Palace, Venice, with the Dogana on the right, on panel, 1862, 560 gs.; The Rialto, Venice, midday effect, 1854, 165 gs.; J. C. Hook, Diamond Merchants, Cornwall (exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1881), 860 gs.; J. F. Lewis, The Commentator of the Koran, 1869, painted for Sir William Bowman (at whose sale in 1893 it realized 2,550 gs.), 1,650 gs.; J. Linnell, A Shepherd tending his Flock, 1860, 550 gs.; H. Moore, The Clearness after Rain (Royal Academy, 1887), 410 gs.; J. Ward, The Village Green, the Red Lion, Paddington, as it was in 1790, 160 gs.; Horse, Donkey, and Pigs near a Shed, 1809, 270 gs.; G. F. Watts, Daphne, 1872 (lent to the Watts exhibition, Burlington House, 1905), 1,650 gs.; Galatea, 200 gs.; Sir Galahad in Armour, 600 gs.; Una and the Red Cross Knight, 660 gs.; H. Woods, Venetian Cloisters, 1884, 155 gs.

The few pictures by artists of the modern continental schools included three important examples of Corot: a river scene with a cottage standing behind a row of trees on the left, a man in a punt, 2,650 gs.; a river scene with a man in a boat, a clump of trees on the further bank, 2,000 gs.; and a road scene with a castle seen through trees, on panel, 300 gs. H. Fantin-Latour, Gorse and Hawthorn on a Glass, 1882, 150 gs.; Roses in a Glass, 1886 300 gs.; A Wood Nymph, 170 gs. M. Cazin, Village with Windmill, Evening, 160 gs. The water-colour drawings included an example by Turner, The Bass Rock, Moonlight, 380 gs.

Fine-Art Gossip.

YESTERDAY was the private view at Messrs. Colnaghi's of a collection of pictures of the Early English and other schools.

TO-DAY there is a private view at the Modern Gallery of Mr. T. Simpson's impressions and sketches of the Cinque Ports and neighbourhood. The series of about ninety water-colours

includes drawings of Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, Hythe, Rye, and Winchelsea. The exhibition will be open to the public from Monday next to Saturday, June 17th.

TO-DAY, also, Messrs. T. Richardson & Co. invite us to the private view of water-colour drawings by Mr. Harold Swanwick and Mr. Frank H. Mason at 43, Piccadilly.

PICTURES and drawings of the Modern Dutch School are now on view at the Lefèvre Gallery in King Street, St. James's.

OIL paintings by Mr. W. L. Bruckman are on view at Mr. Paterson's Gallery at 5, Old Bond Street.

MISS SOPHIA BEALE is now showing at the Ryder Gallery, 47, Albemarle Street, some sketches of Biakra, Algiers, and Tunis.

NEXT Monday Messrs. Cassell are holding at the Cutlers' Hall, E.C., a private view of their Black-and-White Exhibition. Mr. Alfred East will speak on 'Illustrations in relation to Modern Life.'

MESSRS. FROST & REED have on view at Bristol an exhibition of water-colour drawings by Mr. J. MacWhirter, R.A., also a large oil painting he has produced this year.

LIEUT.-COL. CROFT LYONS writes:—

"In your issue of the 20th, under the heading of 'English Embroidery at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club,' you make the mistake of attributing the authorship of the introduction to the catalogue to myself, instead of to the well-known authority on the subject, Mr. A. F. Kendrick, whose name appears at the foot of the introduction, and who is also the author of the interesting book 'English Embroidery,' recently published by Messrs. Newnes."

To the June number of *The Burlington Magazine* Mr. Roger Fry contributes a short article on 'Tempera Painting,' the conclusion of which is that "nothing would be likely to have a more restraining and sobering influence on our art than the substitution of tempera for oils as the ordinary medium of artistic expression." Constantin Meunier is the subject of two articles, one by Prof. R. Petrucci, of Brussels, who gives his reminiscences as an intimate friend of the artist, and the other by Mr. Charles Ricketts on Meunier's aim and place in the art of the nineteenth century. Mr. Herbert Horne concludes his account of the life and works of Andrea dal Castagno, which contains a large amount of new information. Sir Edward Maunde Thompson writes on a French MS. of the fifteenth century in the Rothschild Collection at the British Museum, and publishes six of the miniatures; the book is Laurent de Premierfait's French translation of Boccaccio's 'De Casibus.' Mr. Claude Phillips publishes a miniature portrait of Madame de Pompadour, in the Wallace Collection, which he attributes to Boucher; the shutters of a triptych by Gerard David in the Kann Collection at Paris are reproduced with a note by Mr. James Weale; and Mr. Lionel Cust contributes a note on the rearrangement of the Verona Picture Gallery. Among the other short contributions are a note on Ver Meer's picture 'The Soldier and the Laughing Girl' (which forms the frontispiece of the number), a note by Sir J. C. Robinson on a painting by the Maître de Flémalle, and an interesting account of German art institutions in Italy. Mr. C. H. Wylde describes the early French 'Pâte Tendre' in Mr. FitzHenry's collection, and Mr. R. S. Clouston contributes another of his articles on 'Minor English Furniture Makers,' dealing in this case with Shearer. The subject of the editorial article is the 'Extinction of the Middle-Class Collector,' for which the writer holds that artists themselves are chiefly to blame.

The *Antiquary* for June will contain, among others, the following articles: 'The Other End of Watling Street,' concluded, by Mr. Francis Abell; 'The Chandos Portrait of Shakespeare,' illustrated, by Capt. J. R. P. Purchas; 'Revolutionary Ephemeral at Tiverton,' by Mr. F. J.

Snell; 'The Society of Apothecaries,' illustrated; and 'The London Signs and their Associations,' by Mr. J. H. MacMichael, continued.

The most important sale in Paris of the last few days was that of the collection of objects of art of M. Boy, which M. Paul Chevallier dispersed at the Galerie Georges Petit. One day resulted in a total of 513,600fr., and another day 259,522fr. Some very high prices were paid for Limoges enamel: a triptych by N. Penicaud, sixteenth century, sold for 64,000fr.; a plaque by Jean Penicaud, with the subject 'Le Lavement des Pieds,' brought 20,000fr.; a plaque by Monvairin, late fifteenth century, 27,600fr.; and one of Léonard Limosin, sixteenth century, 25,500fr. The most important in the series of carved ivories was a French fourteenth-century group of the Virgin and Child, which found a purchaser at 62,500fr. A fifteenth-century Venetian glass *aiguière*, enamelled blue, brought 53,200fr.

The French Minister of Public Instruction has allocated a sum of 30,000fr., which will be awarded in sums varying from 500fr. to 1,000fr. to young artists (the age limit is thirty-two) whose means are restricted, and whose work at either of the two Salons appears to be worthy of encouragement. This scheme will be excellent if it is carried out with tact and sympathy. The poverty which exists among many of the artists of the Latin Quarter is incredible except to those who have either experienced or witnessed it. The money, it may be added, is confined to young men of French nationality.

The successor of Eugène Guillaume at the Académie des Beaux-Arts is M. Allar, a sculptor. He is a native of Toulouse, where he was born in 1845. He obtained a medal at the Salon of 1879 for a fine marble group, 'Adieux d'Alceste.' A number of his statues are at the new Sorbonne and at the Hôtel de Ville, Paris.

The death in Paris is announced of Count André Mnischew at the age of eighty-four. The count belonged to the Polish aristocracy, and was both an ardent collector and a painter of no mean ability. His house in the Rue Boissière is full of pictures and objects of art.—M. A. A. Balouzet, the landscape painter, is also dead. He obtained medals at the Salons of 1893 and 1897. Two of his pictures are in the Salon of this year.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—*Tristan, Tannhäuser, La Bohème, Carmen.*

'TRISTAN' was performed yesterday week at Covent Garden. The orchestral playing under Dr. Richter was magnificent; it was, indeed, the chief feature of the evening. Frau Wittich impersonated Isolde, but although her conception of the part was correct, the maiden's haughty, impassioned moods lacked strength; her voice, however, was not in the best order, and this naturally hampered her. Herr Burrian displayed artistic qualities, yet in his acting he proved a tame Tristan. Madame Kirkby Lunn was the Brangäne, and Herr van Rooy the Kurwenal.

There are very few composers whose early works will bear a hearing after their later ones. The earlier operas of Gluck, Gounod, Verdi, for instance, are known only by name. Yet after Wagner's 'Ring,' or his wonderful 'Tristan,' 'Tannhäuser,' which was given last Tuesday, is interesting. Other composers for the stage began in a conventional style; they wrote to earn money rather than

to make a name. Only gradually did they display their individuality to the full. Wagner with his 'Rienzi' no doubt hoped to share the favour of the Parisian public with Meyerbeer, but already in 'The Flying Dutchman' he opened "new paths," which he followed to the last. 'Tannhäuser' is interesting in a double sense: it shows what a formidable rival Wagner would have been to contemporary composers had he not broken with the past; and, again, the music added to the first act of the opera during the 'Tristan' period illustrates the development of Wagner's genius. There is no uncomfortable clashing of styles—the added music is of the same kind as the original Venusberg music, only riper, stronger. The performance of the opera was impressive, although Frau Wittich's Elisabeth disappointed us. It was good, yet not convincing; the faults were negative. Herr Burrian sang well in the first act, and in the second he was quite at his best both as vocalist and actor. The concerted singing at the close of that act was most impressive. Frau Reinl as Venus deserves praise; but she displayed the tender rather than the proud nature of the goddess. Herr van Rooy was the Wolfram.

Monday evening was devoted to 'La Bohème,' and with Madame Melba and Signor Caruso both in splendid voice, and with an otherwise strong cast, success was a foregone conclusion. Great singing has always proved an attraction, and always will be.

'Carmen' was given on Wednesday evening. Fräulein Destinn is an accomplished artist, and last season in certain rôles created a strong impression. Her Carmen, however, was unsatisfactory. It was a well-studied impersonation, but there was no real life in it. M. Dalmores as Don José was excellent. Mr. Whitehill's rendering of the Toreador song was colourless; he sang, indeed, as if he were not in sympathy with the music. 'La Bohème' was given under the direction of Signor Mancinelli; 'Carmen' under that of M. Messager.

Some Old French and English Ballads, edited by Robert Steele, have appeared in a charming little book printed at the Eragry Press. The issue is strictly limited to 200 copies, and those who possess a copy should think themselves fortunate. The ballads, of which both text and music are presented in the old-fashioned style of the sixteenth century, have secured national applause, and are beyond the reach of criticism. Their naïve charm is well expressed by the format of the present edition, which is just what it should be, and a good example of the careful, loving craftsmanship which Mr. Pissarro still keeps alive in a material age. Among the ballads are 'Le Convoi de Malbrough,' with its famous refrain; 'La Courte Paille,' 'Les Compagnons de la Marjolaine,' 'The Three Ravens,' 'Greensleeves,' and 'Barbara Allen,' on which we are sorely tempted to dilate. Mr. Steele's introduction is brief, but sufficient. An amateur of reasonable powers can make practical use of the little book at the piano while he admires the skilful rubrication of the pages which sets off the black. There has been no typography of late years more pleasing than that of this little Hammersmith establishment. It is, we believe, scarcely known to the general world, but cannot fail to appeal to the honourable minority who have taste.

Richard Wagner's Briefe nach Zeitfolge und Inhalt: ein Beitrag zur Lebensgeschichte des Meisters. Von Dr. Wilhelm Altmann. (Breitkopf & Härtel.)—Our author who compiled these letters remarks that Wagner's literary works were published years ago in a complete edition, but that his letters, of at least equal importance, still await similar treatment. In 1897 Emerich Kastner published a catalogue of letters of Wagner to his contemporaries, which showed where 1,470 were either published or preserved. Dr. Altmann now presents the essence of no fewer than 3,123 letters; also extracts, and often long ones, from the most important.

The letters begin in 1830, when Wagner, still in his teens, was trying to get Schott Sons, the firm now intimately connected with the composer's works, to accept an arrangement for pianoforte solo of the first movement of Beethoven's 'Choral' Symphony. In the following year we find him forwarding to Breitkopf & Härtel a similar arrangement of a Haydn symphony, and offering to do the same for all that master's symphonies. The letters to Schumann between the years 1836 and 1848 are remarkably interesting. In one he says: "Do not run down Meyerbeer so; I owe everything to the man, even my renown which is at hand." This was in 1840, when Meyerbeer had introduced him to M. Pillet, director of the Paris Opera, so that he thought he would achieve a speedy conquest. But, alas!—or perhaps we ought to say fortunately—the fates decreed otherwise. In 1843 he sends to Schumann an account of the enthusiastic reception given to his 'Flying Dutchman,' requesting him to insert it in his paper, and he adds:—

"Do not look on me as fishing for newspaper praise; but I am on the first rung of the ladder of fame, and since nowadays the press is of vital importance for our productions, I am bound not to neglect this support."

We could fill columns with interesting extracts from these letters. But space forbids, and the very name of Wagner will secure for it the attention which it deserves.

Dr. Altmann quotes from many letters addressed to Breitkopf & Härtel, but there are some in the British Museum of which he makes no mention. It is, indeed, strange that he should not have made inquiry in that quarter, Mr. Hughes-Hughes, the head of the Manuscript Department, being always ready to give information. Among various letters written by Wagner, there is one to Breitkopf & Härtel (January 24th, 1844), offering 'The Flying Dutchman' on most reasonable terms. The composer points out, as an advantage, the many numbers which could be sold separately, and winds up by requesting them to remember that it is a "deutsche Originaloper," these words being doubly underlined.

Shogaru Shoka: Japanese Folk-Songs. Edited by Isawa Shuji. (Same publishers.)—The melodies and text (German and also English) of this interesting collection are taken from the pamphlet by R. Lange, 'Songs from the Japanese National Schools,' in the *Mitteilungen des Seminars für orientalische Sprachen zu Berlin*, Year 3, Part I, 1900 (Imperial Press). The editor of the collection is the present director of the Higher Training College in Tokyo. The melodies include the 'National Hymn' and the 'New Year's Song.' All are given as simple melodies, and also arranged as characteristic pieces for the pianoforte by Georg Capellen, who in harmonizing the melodies has availed himself of the writings on Japanese music of L. Riemann and other authorities.

Musical Society.

MESSRS. SHUBERT'S Waldorf Theatre, Aldwych, was inaugurated on Monday evening. The bill included Ferdinando Paër's 'Maestro di Cappella.'

and 'I Pagliacci.' The first piece was originally produced at Paris, March 29th, 1821, at the Théâtre Feydeau, and in French, under the title 'Maître de Chapelle.' It was comprised in two acts, but reduced to one act. The music is bright, and the Maestro's part is certainly amusing. It was taken at the Waldorf by Signor Pini-Corsi—the right man in the right part. The piece, by the way, was last given in London, as mentioned in *The Athenæum* of February 20th, 1897, at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on February 16th, 1897, and in English.

MR. MARK HAMBURG gave his only recital this season at the Queen's Hall last Saturday afternoon. His selection of an early Beethoven Sonata, Op. 26 in a flat, deserves commendation, for pianists who, like himself, are absolute masters of the key-board naturally prefer the later sonatas. But his conception of the work was decidedly anti-classical. Schubert's 'Wanderer' Fantasia, however, was splendidly rendered. Only few players have the technical and physical strength necessary to cope with the serious difficulties of the music. At the end of his programme Mr. Hamburg played a group of solos by British composers, commencing with the 'Capriccio' by Frank Bridge, which recently won the prize offered by the concert-giver. There are life, character, and skill in the short composition. We may add that Mr. Hamburg intends to offer a similar prize every year.

MISS ISABELLA HEARNE gave a concert at the Steinway Hall on Wednesday afternoon, the interesting programme being devoted to Elizabethan music. She sang with becoming simplicity quaint songs by Campion, Danyel, and Rosseter, the lute accompaniments, transcribed by Miss Janet Dodge, being played on a harpsichord by Mr. N. P. Cummings, who also contributed pieces by Purcell and Handel. Miss Hélène Dolmetsch played with skill some delightful 'Divisions on a Ground' by Daniel Norcome. It is not unlikely that this composer, mentioned in Symphon's 'Division-Viol,' was the Daniel Norcome who was lay-clerk at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and who contributed a madrigal to 'The Triumphes of Oriana,' 1601.

THE festival of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Verein opens at Graz on May 31st with a performance of Kienzl's opera 'Don Quixote.' On June 1st there will be an orchestral concert, the programme of which includes a symphonic poem by Paul Ertel, entitled 'Der Mensch.' On June 2nd there will be a chamber music concert, and in the evening a second orchestral concert: Otto Naumann's 'Der Tod und die Mutter,' Strauss's 'Heldenleben,' and Max Schillings's 'Dem Verklärten.' There will be no performances on the 3rd, but on the 4th a third orchestral concert, with works by Liszt, Siegmund v. Hausegger, J. Weisman, E. Boehe, Th. Streicher, and Wagner; on the 5th Strauss's 'Feuersnot' will be given, and on the 6th, the last day, a stage performance of Liszt's 'Legende von der hl. Elisabeth.'

THE second May number of *Die Musik*, published by the Schuster & Loeffler firm at Berlin and Leipzig, contains articles by Henry T. Finch ('Bedeutende amerikanische Komponisten'), Arthur Laser ('Musikleben in Amerika'), Felix Weingartner ('Eine zwanglose Plauderei'), and Dr. Martin Darkow ('Stephen C. Foster und das amerikanische Volkslied'). In Weingartner's 'free-and-easy chat' there are some interesting remarks concerning Corried and the 'Parsifal' performances at New York.

Le Ménestrel of the 21st inst., in referring to the two interesting performances of 'Don Giovanni' which are to be given at the Vienna Opera—one according to the original Prague production, the other according to the Vienna version—prints the contents of an original bill announcing the first performance at Prague, and on it is the following: "Il 4 di novembre

1787 per la prima volta." The writer of the paragraph remarks that October 27th and 29th, 1787, have been named as the date of the first night, but he adds that if the bill be correct those earlier dates must be rejected. Dr. Otto Jahn, however, in his 'W. A. Mozart' (vol. ii. p. 354), gives a letter from Mozart to his friend Jacquin, dated November 4th, 1787, in which he says: "Den 29 Oct. ging meine Opera D. Giovanni in scena," and in the next sentence he states that it was given yesterday (i.e., November 3rd) for the fourth time.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Herr Kreisler's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Teresa del Riego's Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Maggie Stirling's Vocal Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
TUE.	Miss Susan Strong's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mr. Harold Bauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Eolian Hall.
—	Mr. Frederic Warren's Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Handel Society's Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Myrtle Meggy's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
—	Grand Opera, 8.45, Waldorf Theatre.
WED.	Grand Opera, 2.30, Waldorf Theatre.
—	Madame Blanche Marchesi's Vocal Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	M. Edmond Herzy's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Edith Clegg and Mr. Denzo Kory's Vocal and 'Cello Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
THURS.	Grand Opera, 2.30 and 8.45, Waldorf Theatre.
—	Wagner Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Facili Concert, 8, Albert Hall.
—	Musical Festival, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
FRI.	Countess Valda Gleichen and Signor Antonietti's Vocal and Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Minna Fischer's Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	Musical Festival, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
SAT.	Mr. Bruno Schunberger's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Musical Festival, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Schiller Festival, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
—	Grand Opera, 8.45, Waldorf Theatre.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

LYRIC. — *Hamlet*.

SUCCESSIVE stage Hamlets contribute little to our knowledge of the character. The task of interpretation, to use the word in its highest sense, can scarcely be said to belong to the actor. This will not be a popular view among members of what, not only in banter, is called "the profession." What is said is not, moreover, advanced in disparagement. It is a French euphemism, which we have to a certain extent localized, to speak of an actor as "creating" a rôle. A juster or apter term would be manufacturing or composing. What Shakespeare did for Taylor or Burbage, whichever was the first Hamlet, will now never be known. It is, however, certain that Molière stamped upon some of his characters an individuality that has since been maintained. In that case, in which a man was at once writer and interpreter, and perhaps in some other instances in which an actor of merit, even of genius, inspires an author to supply him with a character something more than the outlines of which he himself suggests, the use of the term "creates" is possibly justified. In pieces such as 'Charles I.' and 'Becket' it is easy to credit Sir Henry Irving with the lion's share in the conception as in the execution. In 'Hamlet,' however, it is not easy to mention any actor who has flooded the character with new light, or added much to the conceptions formed by Coleridge, Hazlitt, Lessing, and Goethe, to go no further afield. No influence stronger than that of Fechter has been felt in England; but this was, as we have recently stated, expurgatory of error rather than illuminative. The Hamlet of Irving was imaginative as well as great, and had such intellectual flashes as we repudiate in the case of Garrick, and hesi-

tate to accept in that of Kean. Without going further into the question, and vindicating—as we perhaps ought—the faith that is within us, we may say that with the new Hamlets, of which there has been of late a glut, the amount of gain to us comes rather from the histrionic capacity than the intellectual acumen of the interpreter. The poetic distinction of a Forbes Robertson, the meditative depth of a Tree, the general resourcefulness and breadth of style of a younger Irving, are helpful, and justify the enthusiasm of their respective admirers, but take us little further. We learn no more of Hamlet, nor are we likely to learn more. What are called new readings move us no more than the changes in pattern wrought by a turn of the kaleidoscope. For some reason which we do not seek, one man will restore the scenes that bring on Fortinbras, and another will suppress that which shows the ineffectual supplication of Claudius. Of such innovations, if innovations they be, Mr. Martin Harvey is prodigal. He does, indeed, excise the speech of Hamlet when he comes upon the King at his impotent devotions, and soliloquizes, "Now might I do it pat." He determines that Hamlet shall not see the King and Polonius spying him from behind the arras during the interview with Ophelia, and he acquits Ophelia of any share in her father's treachery. So convinced of her innocence is he, that even at the moment when he bids her betake herself to a nunnery he clasps her head with a tenderness and a familiarity for which in his account we are unprepared. These things signify little, and may be altered almost, if not quite, *ad libitum*. The only excuse for making the King after the play scene return to the deserted hall and cast himself at the foot of the seat he previously occupied—an action not at all to be commended for repetition—is that it saves the trouble of setting another scene. For the rest, the new Hamlet is slim, youthful, courteous, as a rule agreeable in method, and free from any tendency to rant. He is neither fateful nor tragic, nor specially significant. Mr. Stephen Phillips's Ghost is impressive, and Claudius and Gertrude find good exponents. The mounting is excellent.

COURT.—*Man and Superman*. In Three Acts. By Bernard Shaw.

In that epistle dedicatory to Mr. Walkley which in the printed edition opens out his 'Man and Superman,' and is neither less brilliant, less perverse, nor less overpoweringly long than the play itself, Mr. Shaw speaks freely concerning his own work. Of 'Man and Superman' he says that it is "a perfectly modern three-act play," into which he has thrust "a totally extraneous act." In this his hero has a dream, in which his Mozartian ancestor (Don Juan Tenorio) appears, and "philosophizes at great length in a Shavio-Socratic dialogue with the lady, the statue, and the devil." A little later he speaks of his work as containing "a trumpery story of modern London life." In producing it on the stage he has, with his own hand, cut out the redundant act and the "Shavio-Socratic dialogue," reducing thus the piece to what he has called

it. With so much humour and paradox has he, however, enlivened it, and with so much wit does he expound his theories concerning woman as the huntress—a not particularly chaste Diana—and man as quarry, that the “trumperiness” is forgotten, and the whole proves actable and entertaining. In dealing with this most intractable of plays Mr. Shaw has established an indefeasible right to be counted among our acting dramatists of the humorous school. The interpretation was adequate, though of no special brilliancy, and the piece may be seen with the certainty of amusement.

SHAFTESBURY.—*Renaissance: a Romantic Comedy in Three Acts*. By F. von Schoen-than and Koppel Ellfeld. Translated by Miss Alix. Greeven.

FIRST produced at the Berliner Theater in 1896, ‘Renaissance’ was introduced to London some six or seven years later by the German actors holding possession of the Comedy. It has a picturesque environment and a sentimental plot, and is a fair specimen of the class of work produced by Teutonic dramatists before they had yielded to Scandinavian influence. It is scarcely suited to English tastes, however, and is not likely to maintain a strong hold on the public. The action, which passes towards the close of the sixteenth century among the Sabine Hills, is supported by Miss Tita Brand, Miss Marie Brema, Mr. Hubert Carter, and Mr. Barnes. As in the original, much of the piece is in verse, which is, however, of no special merit.

Dramatic Gossip.

‘THE MERCHANT OF VENICE’ was substituted at Drury Lane on Monday for ‘Hamlet,’ Sir Henry repeating his eminently poetical rendering of the apotheosized Shylock. Miss Edith Wynne Mathieson made an imaginative Portia, and Mr. Gerald Lawrence a gallant Bassanio. Other features in the revival were the Jessica of Mrs. Cecil Raleigh, the Nerissa of Miss Cicely Richards, the Antonio of Mr. James Hearn, the Lorenzo of Mr. Vincent Sternroyd, and the Launcelot Gobbo of Mr. Charles Dodsworth.

NEITHER of the novelties produced at the Haymarket on the 18th inst. for the Conway benefit quite fulfilled expectation. ‘Shakespeare v. Shaw,’ by Mr. J. B. Fagan, was droller in conception than in execution, and was chiefly welcome on account of the presentation of Shakespeare by Mr. Cyril Maude and Mr. Shaw by Mr. Maurice. The piece, which is of the nature of a *revue*, and has some resemblance to ‘Trial by Jury,’ deals with a supposed process for libel brought against the dramatist of to-day by the Bard of Avon. ‘His First Love,’ by Miss Annie Hughes, depicts, after the fashion of Dryden and others, a hero who has never seen a woman.

‘MRS. L’ESTRANGE,’ a three-act play by Mr. F. Kinsey Peile, produced for a benefit at the Shaftesbury on Monday afternoon, is a sketch of modern life with little plot or originality. It was well played by Miss Dorothy Grimston, Miss Muriel Wylford, Mr. Dawson Milward, Mr. C. M. Hallard, and Mr. Sam Sothorn, and obtained a favourable reception.

THE first appearance this season of Signora Duse took place on Tuesday at the new Waldorf in the Italian version of ‘The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.’ This has been followed by ‘Magda’ and ‘La Dame aux Camélias,’ no novelty being as yet announced.

MR. GILBERT’S ‘Palace of Truth’ was revived on Tuesday at the Great Queen Street Theatre, and was then seen for the first time for many years. It was fairly acted by Mrs. Theodore Wright, Miss Margaret Bussé, and other actors, preserved much freshness, and obtained a very warm reception.

MR. G. B. SHAW’S ‘Candida’ was revived at the Court on Monday. A further revival of ‘You Never Can Tell’ is fixed for June.

ON Wednesday at the Lyric Mr. Martin Harvey revived ‘The Only Way’ for Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon performances.

So compressed has now been ‘Business is Business’ at His Majesty’s that room has been found for ‘The Ballad—Monger,’ with Mr. Tree as Gringoire and Miss Lillah McCarthy as Loyse. Mr. Tree’s performance of Isidore Izard has gained in closeness, and may now count as one of the most original and powerful of those character-parts in which in public estimation the actor is seen at his best.

ON Monday Miss Maxine Elliott and her company appeared at the Savoy in ‘Her Own Way,’ transferred from the Lyric to make room for Mr. Harvey’s ‘Hamlet.’

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for the revival by Mr. Forbes Robertson in September at La Scala of ‘Diplomacy,’ with Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft and so many of the early cast as can be obtained. It will be curious to witness a fresh performance of that popular piece on the scene of its first production.

THEATRICAL dovescotes are fluttered by the announcement of the engagement of Mr. George Alexander to play at Drury Lane the Prodigal Son in Mr. Hall Caine’s piece so named. His engagement for the part seems judicious. We have already announced the forthcoming re-appearance of Mrs. John Wood. Others who will take part in the presentation are Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Nancy Price, Miss Hall Caine, Mr. Henry Neville, and Mr. Frank Cooper.

‘THE MAN OF THE MOMENT’ is the title of Mr. H. Melville’s rendering of ‘L’Adversaire’ of MM. Alfred Capus and Emmanuel Arène which is to be the next novelty at the St. James’s. In this the part of the heroine, created at the Renaissance on October 23rd, 1903, by Mlle. Marthe Brandès, will be played in English by Madame Le Bargy, Mr. Alexander replacing M. Guity as Maurice Darlay.

TERRY’S THEATRE will be opened on June 5th by Madame Réjane, who will appear in her latest novelty ‘L’Age d’Aimer’ of M. Pierre Wolff. She will be seen also in ‘L’Hirondelle,’ a three-act comedy of M. Nicodemi, produced last year at the Lyric Theatre in New York. In her travelling repertory are ‘La Petite Marquise,’ ‘Madame Sans-Gêne,’ ‘Heureuse,’ ‘La Passerelle,’ and a rendering of ‘La Locandiera.’ As Marguerite Gauthier in ‘La Dame aux Camélias,’ she will be seen for the first time in London.

ON June 7th M. Coquelin, supported by M. Jean Coquelin, M. Coquelin cadet, and Mlle. Marguerite Moréno, will appear at the Shaftesbury. His stay is for four days only, and his repertory will consist of ‘L’Abbé Constantin,’ ‘Les Romanesques,’ ‘Les Précieuses Ridicules,’ and ‘Notre Jeunesse.’ Monologues will also be recited by M. Coquelin cadet.

‘HAWTHORNE, U.S.A.’ is the title of Mr. Fagan’s new play of modern life forthcoming this evening at the Imperial.

‘LA RACE,’ a three-act comedy of M. Jean Thorel, produced at the Théâtre Antoine, is a curious study of ancestral pride. Le Marquis de Thémiste, sooner than see his race expire, brings into his house and adopts the bastard offspring of his illegitimate daughter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—G. F. T. S.—D. Y. C.—W. M.—J. P. N.—received. W. T.—Many thanks.
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